



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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8 April 1994

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Burundi

Government Calls For Calm, Says Deaths Accidental

EA0704194594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Before I begin this news bulletin, please listen to an official government communique read by the minister of human rights and refugees, the interim spokesman for the government, Issa Ngendakumana:

[Ngendakumana] Here is an official government communique: This morning, 7 April 1994, Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko held an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers and members of the government. The meeting was to brief council members on the tragedy in which the president of the Republic of Burundi died. [passage omitted] The meeting participants studied steps to be taken immediately to maintain calm and peace in our country.

The Council of Ministers first of all observed one minute's silence in memory of the distinguished man and his aides who died.

Analyzing the facts, the Council of Ministers noted that the tragic event leading to the deaths of the Burundian head of state and some of his close aides was caused by an accident that occurred when the Rwandan presidential aircraft aboard which they were traveling exploded. That is why the members of the government once again urge the Burundian people to remain calm and ignore any rumor intended to divide them for purely political reasons. Similarly, the Council of Ministers urges all political and administrative officials to stand aside from party positions and motivated reporting in the face of the present sad event. This call is also addressed to the state and private media.

As everyone knows, this tragedy has occurred unfortunately just when our country was beginning to emerge from its last crisis, which was brought about by the death of Melchior Ndadaye during the night of 20-21 October 1993. The work ethic was beginning to reassert itself and industry was reviving. In the light of this new tragedy and the resumption of a socioeconomic situation which has already been noted, the Council of Ministers deems it relevant to take the following steps:

First: A period of national mourning is declared from today, 7 April 1994, until the day of the funeral. Work will be suspended for three days; that is, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the current week.

Second: Flags will be flown at half-mast throughout the national territory and at our diplomatic missions abroad.

Third: Suitable music and biographies of the distinguished people who died will be broadcast on Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio.

Fourth: Books of condolences will be opened.

Fifth: Missions composed of the people's representatives and security force officials will proceed on working tours of the provinces to support local governments during these difficult times.

Finally: The members of the government take this occasion to send sincere condolences to the wives of the distinguished figures who died and to the Rwandan Government and people.

[Dated] 7 April 1994, Bujumbura.

National Assembly Speaker Addresses Nation

EA0704203094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Following the untimely death in Rwanda yesterday of President Cyprien Ntaryamira and of two of his ministers, the speaker of the National Assembly, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, has addressed a peace message to the Burundian nation. What were the contents of his message, (Christophe Burunziza)?

[Burunziza] As we reported to you last night, the speaker of the National Assembly began his message by stating that the Burundian people had once again been hit by tragedy. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya went on to say that the president of the Republic yesterday went to the Republic of Tanzania in order to meet his counterparts in the subregion.

On his way back to Bujumbura, President Ntaryamira traveled in the same aircraft as Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana. The tragic deaths occurred as the presidential aircraft was landing at Kanombe International Airport, Kigali. All the passengers, the speaker of the National Assembly continued, were killed. [passage omitted]

The speaker of the National Assembly once again called on the Burundian people and friends of Burundi to remain calm and keep their courage up in spite of these present unfortunate, trying times. This was necessary, Ntibantunganya continued, because the Burundian parliament and government were continuing to perform the functions vested in them. The speaker of the National Assembly urged the whole population to safeguard security. He called on all Burundians to transcend the current situation so that we could together all look for the true path, which would open new horizons for us, especially in seeking to strengthen peace and security, so that the government and parliament could jointly look for a way out of the present crisis for Burundi.

That is why, the speaker of the National Assembly added, a committee in charge of examining the development of the current situation was set up yesterday to allow all Burundians, without exception, regain peace and security. The committee is composed of the following officials: National Assembly Speaker Sylvestre Ntibantunganya; Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko;

Defense Minister Gedeon Fyiroko; (Corneille Buzigye), the chairman of the Front for Democracy in Burundi parliamentary group; (Vames Vantsuhye), coadministrator general of documentation; and Lieutenant Colonel Jean Bikomagu, the Army Chief of Staff.

Sylvestre Ntibangunganya ended his message to the Burundian nation [break in reception]

Army Reiterates Determination To Help Solve Crisis

EA0804110194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Communiqué issued by the Armed Forces to the people and the bereaved families; place and date not given]

[Text] The Burundi Armed Forces have just learned with dismay and deep sorrow the tragic loss of the head of state, who is also the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, and of two members of the government, in a plane accident over Rwandan territory.

Unfortunately the accident occurred when our head of state was tirelessly working towards getting Burundi out of the crisis and the sociopolitical stagnation in which it has been plunged since the tragic loss of late President Melchior Ndadaye.

The Burundian Armed Forces convey to the entire nation, to the family of late President Ntaryamira, and to the families of the ministers who died in the tragedy, their deep sympathy and join them in this profound sorrow. They urge the people to maintain peace and dignity in these hard and trying times.

They take this opportunity to reiterate to the follow-up committee, to the Parliament, and to the government, their firm determination to get our country out of the crisis.

Signed, Defense Minister Gedeon Fyiroko.

Rwanda

Kigali Erupts in Violence; Ministers Killed

Labor Minister Killed

LD0704131894 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]. Telephone communication with Kigali was very difficult this morning. Ghislaine Dupont nevertheless managed to get through and gather some details on the situation in the capital. The situation in Kigali appears extremely tense.

[Dupont] Absolutely, grenade and rocket fire can still be heard at this moment in Kigali, and this has now been going on for several hours. Fighting was reported this morning around the presidential palace. People are keeping off the streets, and, according to Western

sources in Kigali, neither the gendarmerie nor the Army control the situation. Some sources report gunfire in barracks around Kigali. It remains difficult to identify who is shooting in the streets. There is also reported to be looting, and ministers are being hunted down. The prime minister had time to take refuge in the UNDP [UN Development Program] headquarters, which then came under mortar fire. Minister for Social Affairs and Labor Landouald Ndasingwa was killed this morning, according to diplomats. Three other cabinet ministers and three UN military observers have been kidnapped by members of the Presidential Guard, according to a UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] official. Other sources report the arrest of the chairman of the Constitutional Court, who, according to the constitution, was due to take over the Presidency after the death of President Habyarimana.

Guards Abduct Other Ministers

AB0704134494 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Kigali, 7 Apr (AFP)—Three Rwandan ministers and their three United Nations guards were taken captive Thursday [7 April] by members of President Juvenal Habyarimana's Presidential Guard, a spokesman for the UN mission in Rwanda said. "We do not know whether these elements of the Presidential Guard were acting on their own initiative or following orders," the spokesman said.

The three members of the cabinet, all members of the opposition, were named as Faustin Rucogzo, Frederic Nzamurambaho and Landouald Ndasingwa, the Information, Agriculture and Labour Ministers. They were taken from their homes, some with relatives, the spokesman added.

Further on Kidnapping

AB0704143394 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Kigali, 7 Apr (AFP)—Three Rwandan ministers opposed to President Juvenal Habyarimana who died yesterday, and three UN military observers posted to guard them, were today "kidnapped" by elements of the Presidential Guard, a spokesman of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] disclosed. The kidnapping of the ministers and the UN observers is "a reprehensible act that we view with utmost concern," the spokesman added. The three ministers, who were kidnapped at their homes with their families in some cases, were Information Minister Faustin Rucogzo, Agriculture Minister Frederic Nzamurambaho, and Labor Minister Landouald Ndasingwa, the UNAMIR spokesman specified.

Mr. Rucogzo is a member of the Republican Democratic Movement, the main Rwandan opposition party, and Mr. Nzamurambaho belongs to the Social Democratic Party while Mr. Ndasingwa leads the Tutsi branch

of the Liberal Party. The government formed in July by President Juvenal Habyarimana included ministers from the opposition. The "broad-based" interim government, which was expected to have been put in place early this year, was also expected to include members of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, a former armed rebel movement of the minority Tutsi ethnic group.

Sporadic shooting continued to be heard in several districts of Kigali this afternoon but no casualty list has been drawn up on these clashes which, apparently, involve youths and the Army, UNAMIR added. The UNAMIR spokesman also disclosed that the Presidential Guard today, without explanation, denied his organization access to the spot where the Rwandan president's plane crashed yesterday evening. Consequently, the UN office in Kigali is unable to confirm the Rwandan Defense Ministry's statement according to which the presidential plane was shot down by "unidentified armed elements."

UN Barred From Crash Site

LD0704153294 Brussels *La Une* Radio Network in French 1400 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The situation is very serious in the Rwandan capital, Kigali. [passage omitted] It now seems quite clear that hard-line factions, including President Habyarimana's Presidential Guard are hunting down the moderates, be they Hutu or Tutsi. [passage omitted]

There are reports of sporadic gunfire in several quarters of Kigali, where there are clashes between youths and soldiers. We have not yet received any toll for these clashes. What seems clear is that there is growing tension between the Presidential Guard and the United Nations. The spokesman for the UN peacekeeping forces in Rwanda has said that they were prevented by the Presidential Guard from going to the scene of the crash of the presidential plane.

Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes, who is currently on an official visit to Romania, said he planned to call on the United Nations to strengthen the mandate of the United Nations mission in Rwanda. Willy Claes stressed that the Belgian peacekeeping forces should intervene to defend Kigali airport.

3 Belgian Nationals Reportedly Killed

AB0704164594 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] United Nations, April 7 (AFP)—Three Belgians working for the United Nations Mission in Rwanda have been killed in the chaos that followed the deaths of the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, a UN spokesman said Thursday [7 April].

It was unclear whether the three who died were the same as the three UN guards taken captive Thursday by elements of the Rwandan Presidential Guard, the spokesman, Joe Sills said.

Another UN spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said there were unconfirmed reports that the Rwandan prime minister had been killed.

There was sporadic fighting in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, as the government said that the plane that crashed killing the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi had been shot down by unidentified attackers.

Prime Minister Killed

LD0704193094 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The assassination yesterday of the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi has plunged the Rwandan capital into total chaos. [passage omitted]

The Rwandan prime minister, Agathe Uwilingiyamana, has been killed in the center of Kigali, near the presidential palace, but the circumstances of her death remain unclear. The UN mission, UNAMIR, has not been allowed to inspect the site of her death. Some sources said this morning that she had tried to take refuge in the UN Program for Development headquarters, while others say that she was killed while under the protection of Senegalese blue helmets. [passage omitted]

There are reports of house-to-house massacres, and small groups of youths have been seen roaming the streets armed with machetes and clubs. The Jesuit community in Kigali also seems to have been specifically targeted. Seventeen Jesuit priests were savagely murdered at the Christos Center. A group of soldiers divided those present, separating the Rwandan priests from the foreigners. A jeep full of officers arrived a few moments later, and then the soldiers gave the order to execute the Rwandans, both Tutsis and Hutus without distinction. This is what we were told by one of the surviving priests.

This evening, we have also heard from UNAMIR that members of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, who had been billeted in the compound of the former parliament since the Arusha accords, have come under attack from members of the gendarmerie. There has been hand-to-hand fighting, but we still do not have any toll for today's violence.

Other Party Members Assassinated

EA0704204194 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] The death yesterday of the Rwandan president continues to be used as a pretext for (his guards) to perpetrate extreme violence. Immediately following the crash of the aircraft taking President Habyarimana back to Kanombe Airport, sections of the Presidential Guard have perpetrated unbridled killings, particularly of an ethnic and political nature. Members of the Tutsi ethnic group are being massacred indiscriminately, along with senior officials from political parties known for their opposition to the despotic ideals of [words indistinct].

According to reports reaching us, it is in this context that Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana has been assassinated, along with her family. This is reportedly the same in the case of Joseph Kavaruganda, the chairman of the Constitutional Court; Landouald Ndasingwa, the minister of labor and social affairs and vice chairman of the Liberal Party [PL]; and Information Minister Rucogoza.

Cases of kidnapping by these same Presidential Guards have also been noted, notably that of Frederic Nzamurambaho, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], and (Felicien Ngango), first vice chairman of the PSD, to mention only a couple of people.

Massacres are continuing [word indistinct]. Apparently, the perpetrators do not intend to stop soon, especially because they have been (?aided) by the defense minister's communique, which urges the people to remain in their houses, thus making them very vulnerable to the killers who, under these conditions, can finish off the victims in their homes.

10 UN Soldiers Captured

LD0704184494 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1800 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The situation in Kigali is dramatic. The Presidential Guard is looting and killing. We have just spoken to Colonel Marchal, the commander of the Belgian blue helmets in Rwanda. He has denied the reports about the death of three Belgian military observers. However, 10 Belgian soldiers have been taken prisoner by the Rwandan Army. They are being detained at a camp in Kigali, but we have no further news about them. Two Ghanaian blue helmets have, however, been killed. [passage omitted]

We are also getting reports of a violent confrontation between the Presidential Guard and soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, who have left the building where they were based in central Kigali.

UN Commander Confirms Soldiers Killed

LD0804083894 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 0700 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The situation in Kigali has deteriorated dramatically. This sums up the reaction of the international community after the unleashing of violence following the deaths of the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi the day before yesterday. Yesterday, armed riva' factions fought in Kigali, where armed men carried out a veritable cleansing of political circles and those in favor of democratization. Priests also paid the price in this settling of scores, as well as Belgian soldiers. The spokesman of the UN force in Rwanda—2,000 soldiers in all—this morning released the names of 10 Belgian peacekeepers shot dead by Rwandan soldiers. The soldiers, all Belgians, were responsible for ensuring the safety of the prime minister, Madame Uwilingiyimana. [passage omitted]

Listen to what Colonel Marchal, who leads the Belgian contingent in Rwanda, has to say about it.

[Begin Marchal recording] The soldiers were part of the mortar platoon of the battalion, which was carrying out escort duty for ministers and VIPs, it was a security escort. Yesterday, during the day, some of them were separated from their ministers, because the ministers were either killed or abducted, and they found themselves in the midst of the Rwandan armed forces. They were disarmed, taken to a district in the center of town, the Kigali camp [as heard], and there, apparently, they were maltreated by certain soldiers and shot dead. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Apart from the prime minister, the speaker of the National Assembly and the chairman of the Constitutional Court were also murdered, as were several leaders of opposition parties, along with their families. The president of the Human Rights League was shot dead by soldiers while she was speaking on the telephone to a Belgian interlocutor. [passage omitted]

The Belgian reaction was rapid: A meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday evening until 0100 this morning. The prime and foreign ministers, Dehaene and Claes, who are visiting abroad, have been recalled to Belgium, and a further meeting of the cabinet is due to be held this morning. The king and the queen, who are also visiting abroad, are also returning to Belgium.

Heavy Fighting Continues 8 Apr

AB0804093094 Paris AFP in French 0847 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Bujumbura, 8 Apr (AFP)—Fighting with heavy weapons continued in Kigali this morning, notably in the district where the former Tutsi rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front movement's contingent is based, according to a Rwandan reporter. According to telephone reports received in Bujumbura, capital of neighboring Burundi, soldiers of the Rwandan Presidential Guard, who are almost exclusively Hutus, and Hutu militiamen, have killed several Tutsi tribesmen and burned down their houses. According to officially unconfirmed reports, several ministers and opposition party members who were kidnapped yesterday by soldiers of the Presidential Guard have been assassinated. It was not possible to establish telephone contact with Rwanda this morning from any country other than Burundi.

Dozens of Aid Workers Killed

AU0804105394 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Brussels, April 8 (AFP)—Several dozen Rwandan employees of aid organisations in Kigali have been murdered by Rwandan troops, the organisation Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) said here Friday [8 April].

A director of MSF-Belgium, Georges Dallemande, said in a statement that the aid workers had been killed by members of the Presidential Guard.

'At Least' 22 Clergy Killed

AU0804105594 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Paris, April 8 (AFP)—At least 22 priests and nuns have been killed in Rwanda since clashes began there Thursday [7 April], church officials said Friday in Kigali, reached by telephone from Paris.

Six priests and nine nuns were killed in Kigali itself and six priests and a nun in the town of Nyundo, in the northwest province of Gisenye, the official at the papal nuncio's office said.

RPF Denies Involvement in President's Death

EA0704200294 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1015 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpt] As was already reported by Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in a Defense Ministry announcement, and as was reported by the world's radios, President Habyarimana has reportedly died in a plane crash near Kanombe Airport at around 2000 hours. [passage omitted]

Youth Minister Seth Sendashonga, a member of the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] political bureau, said that under the law it was difficult to replace President Habyarimana, but that politically the problem could be solved.

Mr. Seth Sendashonga said that President Habyarimana's party, the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] would provide two candidates, one of whom will be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the peace accord.

Mr. Seth Sendashonga was also asked about those persons who say that the plane might have been shot down by the RPF. Seth Sendashonga said the RPF held in contempt the shameful act of killing people in that way. He said the RPF had fought a tough war and had done enough to prove its power. He said that a peace agreement had been signed and that things were almost coming to a conclusion. So there was no reason for the RPF to kill Habyarimana.

RPF Commander Interviewed

AB0704185694 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 7 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Two countries—Rwanda and Burundi—are today stunned by the death of their presidents. The plane they were traveling in from a summit in Dar es Salam crashed at Kigali Airport. There were strong reports that it was shot down. President Habyarimana of Rwanda

and President Cyprien Ntaryamira and the other passengers and crew were all killed. [passage omitted]

Well, if the presidential plane was shot down, then almost certainly an accusing finger will be pointed by some quarters at the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. They fought President Habyarimana's government during the civil war, they are still armed, and don't see eye to eye with the government over the implementation procedures. Timothy Ecort asked RPF Commander Major General Paul Kagame if his men had shot down the plane:

[Begin recording] [Kagame] No, no. To the best of my knowledge, they didn't. The RPF battalion in Kigali is guarded by the UN force and the shooting couldn't have come from that battalion and we have nothing to do with that incident at all.

[Ecort] You are quite certain about that?

[Kagame] Yes, I am sure. If I wasn't I should let you know.

[Ecort] Do you have any clues as to what happened to the airplane?

[Kagame] Nothing at all. Not at all. But... [pauses] well, I am not very surprised given the situation we have had in this country for quite some time, where everybody has access to all types of weapons and with the chaos that has been going on in the country, I am not very surprised. Anybody could do that kind of job.

[Ecort] Are you shocked?

[Kagame] Well, I am just aggrieved. I am not shocked. I have heard of such a thing happening elsewhere, the kind of business we have been engaged in is that of war, so I am not very shocked. Such a thing can happen but it is unfortunate.

[Ecort] But you are not supposed to be at war at the moment, aren't you? Aren't you supposed to be negotiating with the government?

[Kagame] Yes, that is correct. We are not supposed to be at war. In fact, we are not even supposed to be negotiating. I think negotiations were also over long ago. We are supposed to implement what were agreed on in those negotiations.

[Ecort] That is what I mean. You said these things happen when you have chaos in the country, but you are saying this thing is not related to the problems you are having in reaching an agreement with the government.

[Kagame] I am saying... [pauses] the incident is certainly related to the political chaos going on in the country and there are so many parties to that problem. So, I am only imagining that could be a result of that situation we have been in for quite some time after the negotiations at a time when we should be implementing what we have agreed on in those negotiations.

[Econt] What do you think this will do to the situation inside Rwanda now?

[Kagame] Well, I always imagine this may create some problems. I always imagine that people who may come up with all sorts of courses of action. So, we are just waiting to see what happens. But on our part, we think it is an unfortunate incident, but everybody should try and keep on the track on the peace process.

[Econt] Do you fear that chaos will break out again?

[Kagame] Well, there is a possibility. [passage omitted]

RPF Demands End to Massacres

EA0704210194 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Communiqué issued by the armed wing of the RPF on 7 April; place not given; read by (Emmanuel Muzinga)]

[Text] [Words indistinct] (Increasing) deterioration of the situation, the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] made public a communiqué [words indistinct] (Emmanuel Muzinga):

[(Muzinga)] Here is a communiqué from the Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] military high command:

While regretting the tragic events that caused the death of the Rwandan and Burundian presidents, Juvenal Habyarimana and Cyprien Ntaryamira, we call on the Rwandan people, and on friends of the RPF in particular, to remain calm and allow our country to pass through the current difficult period without mishap.

We also wish to warn certain elements, which are exacerbating this situation by attacking members of opposition parties or Tutsis. By this we mean that at this moment, Rwandans are being persecuted, or perhaps even killed, because of their political or ethnic affiliations. These acts of violence are mainly attributed to sections of the Presidential Guard, who are backed by government soldiers.

To safeguard the peace process initiated in our country, all these acts of violence must cease immediately. This is the only effective means of resolving Rwanda's problems. Every kidnapped individual and his family must be released immediately.

If these demands are not met, or if the relevant authorities fail to get the situation under control, the RPF and its army will be compelled to take all necessary steps to carry out a sacred duty—that of protecting the country's innocent citizens. We hope that reason will prevail over passion and that everyone will realize that neither violence nor war can help us solve Rwanda's problems.

Butrus-Ghali Urges Increase in UN Security Measures

AU0804124594 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Geneva, April 8 (AFP)—UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali Friday [8 April] ordered his special envoy in Rwanda to bolster safety measures in the country and especially in the capital, where chaos has broken out since the deaths of the Rwandan and Burundian presidents this week.

In a written statement read by his spokeswoman Therese Gastaut, he also condemned "the odious attacks" in which 10 United Nations peacekeepers died.

Butrus-Ghali said he was asking his envoy in Rwanda, Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, "to take all measures to guarantee safety throughout the country and particularly in Kigali," the capital.

There were no details on what measures Booh-Booh would be asked to enact. Some 2,500 UN peacekeepers are in the country to help ensure a peaceful transition to elections scheduled to take place next year.

Pandemonium and ethnic violence have broken out in the country since the deaths of the two presidents in a plane crash Wednesday evening.

The UN chief also said he had "learned with great indignation of the new incidents in Rwanda and especially the tragic death of Rwandan Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana."

He was working on a report for the Security Council recommending ways of protecting UN staff, the statement said.

In Brussels earlier, sources said Rwandan employees of foreign aid workers in Kigali have been murdered by Rwandan troops, while at least 22 Rwandan missionary priests and nuns have been killed amid the ethnic violence.

Troops have been blamed for the murder Thursday of Uwilingiyimana, killed in the aftermath of the plane crash deaths.

Belgian, French Evacuation Plans, Reaction to Attack

WA0804123394

For Belgian and French reportage on reaction to the murder of Belgian Army troops and plans to evacuate expatriates from Bujumbura and Kigali, see the Benelux and France sections of the 8 April and subsequent issues of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

'Big Four' Meeting Under Way Outside Skukuza

*MB0804151694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1505 GMT 8 Apr 94*

[From the "PM Newswrap" program]

[Text] The meeting between, what's being called the Big Four leaders in the country, has got underway. Our reporter Monas Tsungu is among the local and foreign media contingency at the summit, which is being held outside Skukuza in the eastern Transvaal, and we expect a report from him during the course of this program.

Leaders' Summit Previewed

*MB0804064494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2255
GMT 7 Apr 94*

[Report by Craig Doonan and Clive Govender]

[Text] Durban April 7 SAPA—Friday's [8 April] summit between South Africa's four key leaders comes amid unprecedented levels of political violence in Natal/kwaZulu and a hardening of positions on this month's election.

African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, State President F W de Klerk, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi are to meet at a secret venue in what is widely perceived as a last-ditch attempt to save the country from a bloody poll in three weeks' time.

On the eve of the summit, the ANC, through Mr Mandela and its Natal region, was adamant there was no chance of an election postponement. But IFP marchers in Empangeni this week demanded elections be delayed to allow international mediation to run its course.

A memorandum presented by the marchers warned the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] it would find it difficult to conduct peaceful, free and fair elections unless the IFP's constitutional demands for federalism were met.

This came as violence threatened to engulf the Natal/kwaZulu region, with scores of townships and rural settlements already under virtual siege and death tolls climbing at alarming rates. Despite last Thursday's declaration of a state of emergency, more than 120 people have been killed in what amounts to an average daily toll of more than 17 lives.

Although IEC Vice-Chairman Dikgang Moseneke said on Thursday the commission was forging ahead with preparations for elections in Natal/kwaZulu, electioneering has become virtually impossible in many areas of the region.

His view was endorsed by IEC Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler. Elections would be held in kwaZulu in spite of political unwillingness, Mr Justice Kriegler said.

At least two voter education workshops have been attacked and a National Party MP in northern Natal was forced to flee a mob while putting up posters last week.

KwaZulu MPs and tribal chiefs have also made it clear to Mr Justice Kriegler that the IEC is unwelcome in many rural areas under kwaZulu control.

ANC Southern Natal Chairman Jeff Radebe said the ANC was hoping Friday's summit would pave the way for free and fair elections in Natal. "We'd like the king to indicate to all his subjects that it is a democratic right for everyone to vote. The ANC would also like to indicate to His Majesty what we feel about the future of the Zulu monarchy. We are hoping to dispel some misconceptions," he said.

Mr Radebe said Mr Mandela would meet King Zwelithini privately at the undisclosed summit venue before the four leaders meet.

IFP Central Committee member Thembinkosi Memela said his party remained inflexible on its rejection of the negotiated interim constitution. "We will be firm on these issues, and that is the reason why international mediators have been called in to settle the constitutional dispute—because we are firm."

He said Zulu self-determination and King Zwelithini's demands for sovereignty would also be addressed at Friday's talks.

A Durban newspaper on Thursday reported King Zwelithini was prepared to become ceremonial head of kwaZulu/Natal and drop his demand for an independent Zulu kingdom if this would help reach a settlement. Mr Memela, however, said he was unaware of this development.

Questioned on whether anything concrete was likely to come out of the summit, Mr Memela said: "in the light of escalating violence, everyone is serious about solving these problems. But I'm neither very optimistic nor very pessimistic. I expect the leaders to do the best they can under the circumstances."

Meanwhile, University of Durban-Westville political analyst Kiru Naidoo said: "It would be too much to expect a significant breakthrough at this extremely late stage. I can't imagine anything that can be arrived at that would pave the way for the IFP's participation in elections. If (Friday's) meeting can secure free and fair political activity, that is the most significant thing one can expect. To reduce tension, we would need King Zwelithini to urge his followers—as difficult as they would find the situation—to allow the democratic process to continue unhindered."

De Klerk, Mandela Hold Presummit Meeting
MB0804112594 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
8 Apr 94 pp 1, 3

[Report by Chris Whitfield, Esther Waugh, and Helen Grange]

[Text] Proposals will be put to King Goodwill Zwelithini at today's bush summit with the country's major political leaders which could break the political logjam behind the violence sweeping kwaZulu/Natal. There were also indications last night that special provisions could be made for the boycotting Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) to still take part in provincial elections. However, Government and ANC sources were adamant that this month's poll would not be delayed, either nationally or in any province.

Sources in all camps were yesterday also warning against overdue optimism, predicting that a day of "very tough talking" lay ahead. The ANC issued a blunt statement insisting that the kwaZulu government be stripped of its powers.

Yesterday President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela met for brief discussions on the meeting. Government and ANC negotiators also held talks. The king, De Klerk and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi will gather at a secret bush venue early today for the critical talks, which could hold the key to a peaceful election and an easing of the crackling tensions in kwaZulu/Natal. The king and Mandela will meet from 9AM for about an hour before joining the other leaders for day-long discussions.

It is evident that the king's position would be critical to the outcome of the talks. He is likely to be offered some form of constitutional entrenchment of the Zulu monarchy. Although he has rejected similar overtures in the past, sources were last night confident the king's demands could be accommodated in new proposals.

"But progress effectively depends on whether the King is prepared to soften his demand for independence for kwaZulu and Natal," a source said. It was reported yesterday that Zulu royals believed the king would be prepared to drop his independence demands, but that these would again be linked to IFP demands, for changes to the Interim Constitution.

Should King Goodwill accept a deal, he will be expected to drop his opposition to this month's election. In recent weeks the king has said that he could not encourage his subjects to vote, but stopped short of calling for a boycott.

Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) chairman Mr Justice Johann Krieger said yesterday his organisation was investigating the possibility of reprinting the provincial ballot papers for the kwaZulu/Natal and PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging) provinces should today's summit result in the IFP's participation in the election. It would not be possible to amend the national

assembly ballot paper at this late stage, he said. However, IFP spokesman Ziba Jiyane indicated yesterday that if the IFP did decide to participate, it would only do so on a national level.

The ANC said in a statement last night that it would "not accept any attempt to frustrate the holding of elections either in Natal or the country as a whole".

King Zwelithini, Mandela Meet Before Summit
MB0804132994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323
GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 8 SAPA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini told African National Congress President Nelson Mandela on Friday [8 April] morning he would have to distance himself from the ANC's shooting of Zulu marchers outside the ANC's Shell House head office before their dialogue continued. The Zulu monarch met Mr Mandela at an undisclosed venue before a meeting between the king, Mr Mandela, President F W de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The king's presentation to Mr Mandela was released by Mr. Buthelezi's office.

"Until and unless you personally distance yourself from the shedding of the innocent blood of my father's people by means of your personal initiative leading to the conviction of those who are guilty of this crime, our dialogue will remain difficult if not impossible," King Zwelithini said.

King Zwelithini said immediate steps were required from Mr Mandela to heal the wounds arising from the Shell House massacre. He asked that Mr Mandela make available all information related to the killings.

"I ask that you do whatever is in your power as the president of the ANC to ensure that all those who plotted, organised and executed the massacre are arrested and tried for their crime," he said.

The Zulu king also condemned ANC statements on the monarchy and the kwaZulu government.

"The insults that many spokespersons of the ANC, and particularly the Natal leaders of the ANC, have hurled at me at numerous times, that I am on the payroll of the kwaZulu government or that my Prime Minister Prince Mangosuthu is my paymaster, is something which is more than just offensive."

He said any action taken against the kwaZulu legislative assembly would be an action against him as reigning king.

He said Mr Mandela and the ANC had repeatedly flouted royal protocol in their approaches to the institution of the Zulu monarchy.

He detailed the failed attempts at arranging a meeting between himself and Mr Mandela and said it would be wrong for him not to get "these things off my chest".

However, he said he did not expect issues of protocol to cloud the discussions. "I put them down for the record without expecting them to be the cause of any acrimony between us."

King Zwelithini said he regarded the state of emergency in Natal/kwaZulu as an invasion. "I want to make it clear that I, the king of the Zulu nation, consider the declaration of a state of emergency in kwaZulu to be an act of foreign aggression, an invasion of our territory and a rape of our national dignity and pride.

"I...shall never recognise the legitimacy of the actions taken in terms of the declaration of the state of emergency."

He said the stigmatisation of his uncle, Chief Kaphindangene (Chief Minister Buthelezi) had also caused offence. "It was he who destroyed the South African Government's homeland policy, and it was his refusal to accept so-called independence that destroyed Mr John Vorster's and Mr P W Botha's dream of establishing a confederation of South African states."

King Zwelithini said the summit was taking place against the background of two direct and intolerable attacks on the Zulu nation—the Shekiso House massacre and the state of emergency.

"I have only done as much as is needed to clear things from my heart so that we can talk openly and simply about the prime purpose of our meeting".

He said the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the sovereignty of the Zulu kingdom. He said sovereignty could not be negotiated or conferred upon kwaZulu by anybody.

"Throughout the period of conquest and subjugation, it was Zulu identity which kept the Zulus intact as a vibrant force against colonialism and apartheid." The Zulus had never been crushed, he said.

He said sovereignty forged by history could not be undone by political edict or by the passing of a law or by the forcing of a constitution on the people of a sovereign kingdom. "Now that apartheid has been finally destroyed and a new South Africa is being shaped, there shall emerge a sovereign Zulu kingdom.

"I am not prepared to talk to you...about whether or not there shall be a sovereign Zulu kingdom in the new South Africa.

"The only thing to talk about are the modalities of bringing the sovereignty of the Zulu kingdom into full recognition and relating the kingdom properly to the rest of South Africa."

He said the kingdom would be bounded by the Transvaal in the west, Mozambique and Swaziland in the north and Transkei and Lesotho in the south and south-west.

He said the 1993 constitution, even as amended, extended the "greedy arm of Pretoria right across the Zulu kingdom". He said he rejected the constitution. He said the kingdom needed a militia which the constitution did not provide.

King Zwelithini said he had been forced to act decisively by the failure of negotiations to deliver a federal dispensation. Nor was the negotiators' provision for traditional leaders sufficient recognition of the Zulu monarchy.

"As things stand now I cannot encourage my father's people to vote on April 26-28 and thereby lend legitimacy to what will be the destruction of the very foundations on which the sovereignty of the Zulu kingdom rests."

He said Mr Mandela was rushing into an election rejected by himself and the Zulu people.

King Zwelithini said a constitution had been written for the state of kwaZulu/Natal in December, 1992. It set out the Zulu nation's bottomline demands.

He said he had been hoping for a federal system in which the constitution would be recognised.

He called on all Zulus to unite and to defend kwaZulu freedom and sovereignty.

"The road ahead is not going to be an easy one," he warned.

"We the Zulu nation convene today on the battleground which subjugated the freedom of our forefathers.

"We here today proclaim before the world our freedom and sovereignty and our unwavering will to defend it at all costs.

"Whether we end up as part of one federal state of South Africa or as a completely autonomous state will depend on what you and others in South Africa do to me and my people. The key thing is whether you are prepared to listen to our just aspirations or whether, like those who conquered us, you think you must trample with your feet on those just aspirations of my nation."

Zulu King Interviewed on Summit, Violence

MB0704200294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Interview with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini by CNN correspondent Brent Sadler; place and date not given; on the "Agenda" program, introduction by announcer Tim Modise—recorded]

[Text] [Modise] The long-awaited summit between State President F.W. de Klerk, ANC leader Nelson Mandela, IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Dr. Mangosuthu

Buthelezi, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini takes place tomorrow. CNN's Brent Sadler interviewed King Goodwill Zwelithini and asked him about his expectations ahead of the summit.

[Begin recording] [Sadler] Your Majesty, what do you expect to happen during these talks?

[Zwelithini] Actually, if they can just show if the outcome could be a recognition of the sovereign kingdom of the Zulu nation, if the acceptance should take place, I would be very much grateful to see that. It means that the Zulu kingdom, it's not threatened in the new government. Nobody will touch it. I pray to the almighty God that it must be the time where maybe the turning point should take place and everybody be made to understand each other and to listen to each other's problems.

[Sadler] Do you fear that a new ANC-led government would wish to crush Zulu independence?

[Zwelithini] If there is any wish of that from any political party that will win in ... that will win elections, thinking of crushing KwaZulu, that would be a very big mistake because within the ANC there is some of my people who are members of the ANC, and then in each and every party that will take over, that might win the elections, there is some of my people that are members of that party so it will be a disgrace if the government that might win elections will think of crushing KwaZulu because KwaZulu is there. It has been there before the white man set his foot here. I am not supportive to anyone being killed, especially as the king of the people. I don't like to lead the dead. I want to lead the living. It's a very dramatic thing that my people today find themselves fighting against each other and killing against each other when they need to get together and face a new future with a bright things that might happen for the Zulu people and the whole of South Africa.

[Sadler] Do you expect your people to vote or not in the elections?

[Zwelithini] I won't advise my people to vote. I have never said that they mustn't go to vote, but the only thing that has made me to take an initiative of not advising my people to vote is because I didn't know what my position and the position of my people is going to be in a new South Africa.

[Sadler] Do you think your intervention on the political scene, by calling for sovereignty, was something of a gamble?

[Zwelithini] I was not gambling. I just wanted to make the negotiators to understand the importance of any other race group in this country. All political parties should just get their minds together and look at the issue as it is. I am not expecting to see that there are too many bloodshed that is going to take place because I'm not....[pauses] I was born not to be a man who must create bloodshed. I know that my hands are clean. I'm not the one who has created ... who has made this country to be

what it is at the moment and I'm not the one who have sent the people to be killed. I have never instructed anybody to kill anyone because I believe that through negotiations, on peaceful structures, peace will be created.

Buthelezi Reiterates Zulu Self-Determination Demand

MB0804062594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says that neither force nor the threat of a funding cut will make him accept the constitution that denies the Zulu nation its right to self-determination. Speaking in Ulundi ahead of his summit meeting today with State President F.W. de Klerk, ANC President Nelson Mandela, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, Dr. Buthelezi said he's always rejected violence, but warned of more bloodshed if the election proceeded as scheduled.

Our political staff reports that the summit meeting is seen as a final attempt to avert a war between the IFP and the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal. Dr. Buthelezi said that advocates of a federal system in South Africa have been elbowed out of negotiations by the government and the ANC.

The government and the ANC have both indicated that they intend to be accommodating of the Zulu king's position. Before the summit meeting begins, Mr. Mandela will hold separate talks with King Goodwill on the KwaZulu issue. Yesterday Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk held preparatory discussions. Various international leaders have expressed the hope that the talks will produce a settlement. It is not yet known where the summit meeting will take place.

Tells UK Paper of Assassination Attempts

MB0804064994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he has information that hit squads were sent to assassinate him in recent weeks. Dr. Buthelezi is quoted in the British newspaper, THE DAILY STAR. In an exclusive interview, Dr. Buthelezi said members of the South African Communist Party who were also members of the ANC were guilty of the attempts. He told the newspaper that he had little hope that the talks with the state president, F.W. de Klerk, and ANC leader Nelson Mandela today would produce any result.

ANC: IFP Planning To Assassinate Mandela, Ramaphosa

MB0804142094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] The ANC has alleged that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] is planning attacks in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region tomorrow as part of a conspiracy to sabotage the election.

According to the ANC there are plans to assassinate a number of ANC leaders, including Mr. Nelson Mandela, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, and Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa. It also claimed that the IFP is planning to infiltrate Chris Hani memorial rallies. The ANC said large quantities of arms had been transported to the PWV region and stockpiled in at least 16 hostels.

The ANC said security at its head office in Johannesburg had been intensified and that the information at its disposal had been placed before the South African authorities at the highest level.

IEC Considering Amending Ballot To Include IFP

MB0704143994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] The chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC], Mr. Justice Johann Kriegler, says the commission is considering amended ballot papers to include the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in the 27 April election.

Judge Kriegler said the IEC had met with representatives of the South African printing industry to investigate the possibility of producing amended ballot papers even at this late stage. He said it was to be hoped that negotiations would succeed in bringing the IFP into the election. Judge Kriegler said the election would definitely go ahead.

The IEC would provide the necessary framework and mechanisms for the election to take place. However, it was up to political parties and their leaders to ensure that it was free and fair.

Proceeding With Natal Election Plans

MB0704190494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1837 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Report by G. Arde]

[Text] Port Shepstone April 7 SAPA—The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] is forging ahead with arrangements for this month's elections in Natal/kwaZulu and does not think they should be postponed, IEC Vice-Chairman Dikgang Mosenke said on Thursday [7 April]. Speaking to reporters after meeting local IEC officials in Port Shepstone, Mr Mosenke said: "For better or for worse there will be voting stations for those who want to vote."

He said he respected the right of people not to vote, but added: "Let it be peaceful."

Mr Mosenke was speaking at the start of a tour of Natal/kwaZulu to assess the prospects for free and fair elections. He said although an IEC technical committee had disclosed this week that conditions were adverse for free and fair elections in certain parts of the region, the commission was pressing ahead to ensure voting took place.

"We want to go ahead and establish a government representative of all of us."

Mr Mosenke said the whole of Natal/kwaZulu was not a no-go zone. There were areas where voting was possible. "One shouldn't speak in absolutes."

He said part of his mission was to make plans to ensure people in volatile areas were able to vote. The tour would focus on election readiness, determining locations for polling stations, securing people to staff them, and security arrangements.

Natal electoral officer Thabani Jali said after the Port Shepstone meeting the province was not "very problematic...but there are flash-points".

Of the seven districts in the greater Port Shepstone area, only two or three had been identified as flash-points.

Mr Jali said one of the IEC's plans was to put more polling stations in areas around flash-points.

Although the IEC trip was announced as a two-day affair, Mr Mosenke's programme states he will fly to Johannesburg at the weekend and return to Natal for three days next week.

Parties Propose Code of Conduct for Elections

MB0804071294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2336 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Report by Ben MacLennan]

[Text] East London April 7 SAPA—Representatives of several political parties and other interest groups on Thursday [7 April] agreed on a code of conduct for free political activity in the Eastern Cape region. They also drew up proposals for a national code of conduct for the security forces during the elections.

Several important players in the region were absent from the all-day meeting in East London, among them the Transkei government and its security forces, the Democratic Party [DP], the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and its armed wing the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army.

Independent Electoral Commission Eastern Cape Mediation Director Stax Ma:ango said he had sent invitations directly to Transkei ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa and the PAC, while DP leader Dr Zach de Beer had played an important behind-the-scenes role in encouraging people to attend the meeting. "We are not sure why they are not here," he said. "We haven't received any apologies from them."

He said the absentees would be invited to a follow-up meeting in East London on Tuesday next week.

Representatives of the African Christian Democratic Party, African Democratic Movement, African National Congress, National Party, Ciskei's interim administration and defence force, SA's Police and Defence Forces

and business and farmers' organisations, agreed on a ten-point code of conduct for parties.

Among the points were a commitment to free and fair political activity in the region, a promise not to disturb other parties' meetings, and an undertaking to lodge complaints about breaches of the code with the Independent Electoral Commission. "The reason why the parties have accepted this code of conduct is that it is a reaffirmation of the principles of the Electoral Act and its regulations," said Mr Masango. "They merely wanted to express their commitment in a forum and also in public."

Contraventions of the code could be dealt with through the Electoral Act. But the parties had also acknowledged this was a historic meeting "and if they did not abide by this, history would judge them".

Among the issues which delegates felt should be dealt with in a code for security forces were protection of basic human rights, use of armed force, protection of polling stations and the relationship between the security forces and the media.

Mr Masango said the purpose of the code was to help the police and defence force to understand their functions and limits "under such difficult circumstances".

The proposals would be forwarded to the Transitional Executive Council for adoption, he said. If the code was promulgated nationally, it would have to be accompanied by a massive public information campaign.

SADF To Deploy 3,000 Troops in Natal by 8 Apr

MB0704145594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434
GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Durban April 7 SAPA—About 3,000 South African Defence Force [SADF] soldiers would have been deployed in Natal/kwaZulu by Friday, SADF spokesman Cmdt Braam van Wyk said on Thursday [7 April]. He said the arrival on Wednesday of about 700 more troops from 8 division would increase the SADF's operational strength in the province to about 3,000 once they had been fully deployed.

About 1,000 more troops had been called up from April 15 to May 15 for the period of the elections. These were citizen force members who would be deployed in "normal security functions".

Of the five companies of troops which arrived in the province on Wednesday, four were being deployed in northern Natal and the other around Durban to promote stability. "In northern Natal they will be deployed in the Eshowe area," he said.

Three Peace Keeping Force Senior Officers Relieved

MB0704134094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310
GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Bloemfontein April 7 SAPA—The National Peace-Keeping Force [NPKF] has relieved three senior officers, including its chief of staff, of their duties for contravening the corps' code of conduct. A statement on Thursday [7 April] by the NPKF said Col Duma Mdutyana, until the disciplinary action its chief of staff, was "deseconceded" from April 5 after the force's commander, Gen Gabriel Ramushwana, was informed that a court case was pending against him.

The other two officers relieved of their duties are Lt-Col George Sibanyoni, now former officer commanding Battalion 1, and media liaison officer Capt Johan Loots.

Both Col Mdutyana and col Sibanyoni had joined the NPKF from the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK].

The statement said Col Mdutyana was facing a charge of drunken driving in an NPKF vehicle following an incident on March 20.

Col Sibanyoni, who was also dismissed on April 5, faces a possible charge of culpable homicide following a motor accident in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on the weekend of March 11-13. One person died in the accident. Col Sibanyoni was apparently driving an NPKF vehicle at the time.

According to the statement, Capt Loots of the South African Police was dismissed when it was established he had issued a press release in the name of NPKF public relations officer Maj William Bisho, without the major's permission. "(Capt) Loots also falsely claimed to have the permission of the NPKF GOC (general officer commanding) to organise a press 'open day' at De Brug on March 23, 1994 during the process of (troop) evaluation."

As a result, media coverage had been unsympathetic.

Capt Loots is also accused of breaching the powers of his position by dealing with the media without authorisation.

SADF: Part-Time Forces To Cast Special Votes

MB0704134694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] The South African Defense Force [SADF] says part-time forces deployed operationally during the election will be able to cast special votes on the 26th of this month. The Defense Force said arrangements have been made with the Independent Electoral Commission and that polling booths would be established at military bases.

AVF Issues Statement on Citizen Protection Measures

*MB0704161894 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans
0520 GMT 7 Apr 94*

[Station commentary]

[Text] This morning Radio Pretoria's commentary will carry the full text of a statement by the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] on citizen protection. The statement reads as follows:

The Boer Afrikaner community is three weeks away from an event which has the potential of becoming a powder keg. This event is the 27 April election. It is a deadly game. All responsible observers both here and overseas have warned against it. Members of the community and their leaders have a tremendous responsibility, and time is very limited.

Get hold of existing citizen protection literature for hints as soon as possible. Become a close community. Mark the information in these documents according to the changing requirements in your community. The whole community must be involved: the weak, such as children, the infirm, the aged; and the strong and those who can defend their people. Remember the key points, the places which need to be protected. These include the schools, hospitals, nursery schools, and old-age homes.

Check on your supplies—not just food and fuel, but also make sure you have sufficient medical supplies. Arrange for proper emergency communication facilities such as walkie-talkies and citizen band radios. Try to involve the total Boer Afrikaner community in this citizen protection exercise—the worker, ambulance, doctor, nurse, chemist, priest, soldier, policeman, bus driver, train driver, bank manager, farmer, and miner. Get the whole community involved in exercises more than once, if possible. The whole citizen network must become involved. Be positive about the matter. Those who would like you to believe this is not a serious matter do not have your and your community's interests at heart. Do what you have to do thoroughly and earnestly. Do it religiously and help to achieve our own free homeland.

TEC, Lebowa Government Urge End to Workers Strike

MB0704134594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] The TEC [Transitional Executive Council] and the Lebowa government have appealed to striking officials to return to work immediately in order to restore essential services. The director general of the chief minister's office, Mr. J.M. (Mahlangu), made the appeal after a task group of the TEC had reported on the disruption of essential services, increasing tension and lawlessness in the area. The task group also reported on the apparent inability of the Lebowa government at the Department of Regional and Land Affairs to resolve Lebowa's financial problems.

Mr. (Mahlangu) said that the TEC had also decided that an effective administration had to be established in Lebowa as soon as possible and that administrators had to be appointed to assist in this. He said that the immediate task of the administration would be to appoint independent arbitrators to attend to the problems and complaints of officials.

Popcru Threatens To Arrest SAPU Members Over Strike

*MB0704150694 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans
1700 GMT 7 Apr 94*

[Text] The ANC-aligned trade union, Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union], has threatened to arrest members of the South African Police Union, SAPU, if they proceed with a planned strike to back their demand for higher salaries. SAPU is a mainly white trade union with about 20,000 members. The threat was made by the chairman of Popcru, Mr. Gregory Rockman, a former police officer.

MK Leaders Reaffirm Support for Communist Party

*MB0804070394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0239
GMT 8 Apr 94*

[Report by T Mbengo]

[Text] Cape Town April 7 SAPA—Former Western Cape MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] commander and ANC Regional Secretary Tony Yengeni on Thursday [7 April] night said he was communist and always would be one.

Addressing more than 1,000 ANC Western Cape Youth League members he said the organisation had planned a weekend full of events to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of SA Communist Party [SACP] Secretary-General Chris Hani.

SACP Chairman Joe Slovo is to address rallies in Guguletu and Khaylitsha this weekend. There will be an ANC/SACP alliance march from Guguletu to the Manenberg police station.

Mr Yengeni called on the Youth League members to pull up their socks to explain to coloured people the position of the ANC and spread the organisation's word on trains, to "reduce the tensions between African and coloured people" in the peninsula.

"I am a communist and I have always been one. I will struggle and also die for the interests of the workers in this country as Chris did," Mr Yengeni said.

An MK leader representing the Western Cape region at ANC headquarters in Johannesburg, James Makhaya, who lived with Chris Hani said it was Hani who solved the 1982 MK mutiny in Angola. He said: "Chris was like a messiah and Jesus to many comrades in exile. He would solve any problem."

NP Lodges Complaint Against ANC With IEC

*MB0604123894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219
GMT 6 Apr 94*

[Report by E. Oelofse]

[Text] Pretoria April 6 SAPA—The National Party [NP] has lodged a complaint with the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] against the African National Congress and its Western Cape premiership candidate Dr Allan Boesak. In a NP statement released on Wednesday, Mr Boesak is accused of lying and of making reckless statements “with the intention to defame and prejudice” the NP.

It is alleged that Mr Boesak told public meetings that “R350 billion [rands] had been stolen from government coffers” and that R70 billion had “disappeared into the pockets of cabinet ministers and politicians”.

According to the NP statement “summons has been served on Boesak and the ANC” and the matter is to be heard by Electoral Tribunal on Monday.

The NP has asked for an order “interdicting Boesak and the ANC” from repeating the statements and for the tribunal to impose a fine of R100,000.

NP, Freedom Front Debate Party Policies

MB0704123594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Debate between National Party spokesman Andries Beyers and Freedom Front spokesman Dr. Corne Mulder moderated by announcer Freek Robinson in the Johannesburg studio on the “Agenda” program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome to Agenda. Well, there are approximately 20 days left before the election and the time is drawing near for people to understand more about the policies of the various political parties. Approximately a month ago, we began a series of debates between various political parties involved in the election. Tonight we have the National Party [NP] and the Freedom Front, and it is the first time they are facing each other because the Freedom Front was of course one of the last parties to register for the election. To represent these parties tonight, we have Mr. Andries Beyers of the NP, or my right, and on my left Dr. Corne Mulder of the Freedom Front. Before beginning tonight we tossed a coin to determine who would open tonight's debate and it was decided that Dr. Corne Mulder would receive one minute to state his views, thereafter Mr. Beyers, and at the end of the program we will follow the same order. Well, Dr. Mulder, you have one minute.

[Mulder] Thank you, Mr. Robinson. On 27 April, in all probability, the election will take place. Now compared to other elections in the recent past in southern Africa and South-West Africa, Angola, and Rhodesia, we have here a different situation in this specific election. We

have succeeded, through negotiations, to what I call, force open an ethnic door in the interim constitution—to force open a door for ethnicity, for political parties to follow their ideals, and this is contained in Article 34 of the interim constitution which refers to the issue of self-determination. Now Article 34 makes specific provision for a community to demand any form of self-determination, for this to be made possible in the interim constitution. Provision can be made for this if there is proven support. For this reason the Freedom Front is taking part in the elections, to open this door of ethnicity, and to use the opportunity to prove maximum support, real support, for the Freedom Front's idea of self-determination for the Afrikaner nation. This is what we are doing at present.

[Robinson] Thank you, Dr. Mulder. That was 1 minute and 15 seconds. We now give Mr. Beyers of the NP a chance.

[Beyers] I think I want to immediately second Dr. Mulder's statements and say that the Freedom Front's decision to participate in the election is a step in the right direction for Gen. Viljoen and his people, as far as the National Party is concerned. They are taking part in a one man one vote election within an undivided South Africa. They are taking part in a constitution negotiated by the National Party, to which they have also contributed, and this is exactly what the National Party plans, namely, to bring about a constitution making it possible for parties to participate. I say that it is good for South Africa that they do participate in the election. Their decision to enter into the election lends legitimacy and credibility to the new constitution, and they are doing what I said last year in Parliament, that they and of course every other CP [Conservative Party] member will have to do and this is, in reality, to follow the leadership of State President F.W. de Klerk, right into the new South Africa. Tonight I want to tell Dr. Mulder and his people: Welcome. It is good that you are here. When South Africa is democratized then we can begin to seek solutions to our problems and we will find it.

[Robinson] Well, we will have to look at some of those solutions and I would like to hear what the real policy differences are between the two parties. Dr. Mulder?

[Mulder] There are far-reaching policy differences, Freek, and there are several important differences, but before I touch on these I want to react to statements made by Mr. Beyers, that he is so brave [as heard] and happy that we have accepted President de Klerk's leadership. That is not correct. We in the Freedom Front can think for ourselves. We evaluate political developments and we take the necessary steps to achieve our ideals. We do not accept the interim constitution. From the beginning we have said that the constitution is full of defects. The amendments we have succeeded in forcing through at the end of February, beginning of March, brought about certain improvements in the constitution, concerning self-determination, the establishment of a homelands council, etc., but in reality there are practical

problems with the constitution. We reject it. The fact that one uses the opportunity to prove real support for the principle of self-determination can not be seen as lending legitimacy to this constitution. A constitution's legitimacy does not depend on whether people are voting or not voting. At the end of the day, it will depend on whether this thing can stand the test of time. We say it will not be able to do this, but we can use the process to achieve our ideals.

[Robinson] So you accept the process and you are using the process to arrive at a point where you can effect more changes?

[Mulder] Certainly, we say that the constitution is defective. As part of the Freedom Alliance we have always pressed for several changes and improvements to the constitution. We pressed for amendments which were later written into the constitution. We will come back to those later—after the NP was totally satisfied with the constitution, even though it was full of defects at that stage. Now concerning basic differences, I want to say the following: The Freedom Front is demanding self-determination—self-determination as an internationally recognized principle.

[Robinson] Do you regard that as a difference, self-determination?

[Mulder] Absolutely, a real difference.

[Robinson] Now let us stop right there for a while. Mr. Beyers, does the NP accept the principle of self-determination of not?

[Beyers] Well, the National Party went as far as writing it into the constitution, after negotiations, that there could be forms of self-determination. Indeed, there are meaningful forms of self-determination built into the present constitution. You see the problem thus far with the homeland—and this is the self-determination proposed by the Freedom Front and it is their right to do so—the problem with this is that the proponents of this did not have a plan on the table with which they could agree, even in their own ranks. The National Front of Gen. Viljoen, last year, and he was the co-leader of this, could not put a plan on the table with which the main members of the Front, that is the CP and the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], could agree. Indeed, the CP could not produce a plan with which their own caucus members could agree. When negotiations took place they demanded a homeland before 27 April or they would wage war, according to Gen. Viljoen and Dr. Hartzenberg, and President de Klerk said: Let's negotiate. Eventually President de Klerk wrote into the constitution exactly what they asked for, namely, a people's council, and a clause according to which further negotiations would be possible, concerning self-determination. Can I just conclude by saying that State President de Klerk did his best to accommodate them even though they could not agree amongst themselves. Then he said: Since you yourselves can't find a solution let me make this possible by amending the constitution, to make it possible for you

to also amend the constitution after the election to make provision for self-determination. With this step Gen. Viljoen took the gap, participated and this was the right thing to do, and this is the success President de Klerk achieved.

[Freek] The specific question I wanted to ask you, Mr. Beyers, is whether the NP, and you as a person, accept the principle of self-determination regardless of what form it takes in the constitution?

[Beyers] Yes, unconditionally, provided that it can be practically achieved. It must be so formulated that it does not disadvantage other people. When self-determination is formulated in such a manner that it is not discriminatory toward other peoples and toward other communities, then the NP is inclined to accommodate it and, indeed, to press for it being written into a future constitution and also the final constitution.

[Robinson] What form would self-determination take in the state which the NP proposes?

[Beyers] The NP says there are various forms of self-determination. The only practical manner in which to negotiate it is to give people the opportunity to organize themselves into political parties and power groups, people with the same values. They must then be able to negotiate within an open democracy. We do not think it is practically possible to divide the country into a confederation, a confederation of independent states. The different regions and communities have too much in common, and therefore we stand for a federal system, and we have tried to include in the constitution as many federal features as possible.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. Beyers. Let's take it a step further, Dr. Mulder. Self-determination. We accept that there are differences regarding self-determination. From what I see in your documents, you believe in a confederal system. That means that eventually you want to exercise your self-determination outside a unitary state—an own homeland.

[Mulder] We have from the beginning said that we want true self-determination and all that it implies. I believe we must dwell on this idea of self-determination for a few minutes, because to a certain degree it forms the basis of our goal. It is not correct to say, as Mr. Beyers did, that the state president wrote self-determination into the constitution. The South African Parliament wrote it in. The fact is that this came about after the negotiation process in which the Freedom Alliance together with other parties included in the Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] had negotiated it and insisted that such a principle must be included. With all due respect to my colleague, I should have expected that the NP would claim to be the great patron which provided for self-determination in the constitution. That is not correct. The whole issue was negotiated. The NP was quite satisfied with the constitution as it stood, without the principle of self-determination. In December they moved it through Parliament and voted for it as it was.

[Robinson] The way I understand it, Dr. Mulder, according to what Mr. Beyers has said, the NP stands for self-determination within a unitary state, self-determination taking place through organizers of cultural groups, while your party stands for self-determination outside such a unitary state. So the way I understand it, they do not reject self-determination, they merely interpret it differently.

[Mulder] The self-determination for which the NP stands is contained in Principle 12 of the constitution. That is what I call the Saturday night option, which says you can promote social values on Saturday nights in your barn, listening to music, and so on. That's not true self-determination. We talk about true self-determination, internationally recognized, and which makes it possible for a nation, a community, to make its own decisions and govern itself. It's got nothing....

[Robinson] But then it must be in an own state.

[Mulder] It must be part of a geographical dispensation, based on an own state.

[Robinson] An own state, an independent state?

[Mulder] We say we want a system for southern Africa which will bring stability. We believe it is possible, if you can have a system which provides for the maximum political independence but taking into account the realities of economic interdependence. The problem is not that self-determination has failed up to now because there was no plan. Mr. Beyers, when he was in the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union], had a plan for self-determination. They had maps, everything, but it was not acceptable. So the problem was not whether or not one had a plan, it was the position of the South African Government and the ANC who continually pressed for a unitary state, which we maintain is not a federation.

[Robinson] Would you say that self-determination in your interpretation is only possible if it takes place in a geographical state, separate from the rest of South Africa?

[Mulder] No. There are various forms of self-determination. We believe that part of the solution for South Africa must include self-determination for those communities which choose it, linked to a geographical basis which we call a homeland. But there are also other forms of self-determination, in which one can, for example, attend to the interests of certain communities through community councils. We are not opposed to that, we say it is part of the solution. But if you cannot accommodate self-determination on that basis you will not find a solution.

[Beyers] Freek, I would just like to correct Dr. Mulder on the inclusion of the writing of the principles into the constitution—the last of them were written in during March, including the principle of the homeland council. Of course, this came about through negotiation. But

when the vote was taken in Parliament, Dr. Corne Mulder's party, the CP, voted against it. Only the NP voted for it. In other words, it was not forced through. While they were opposing it, the NP made it part of the constitution. The NP voted for it. But let's not get technical. Let's look at the forms of self-determination as proposed by the Freedom Front. I think we must determine the truth. The Freedom Front has announced a new policy. They say their policy is exactly the same as that of the CP; that the only difference is that they are participating in the election while the CP is not. What we would like to know from Dr. Mulder is: Where is this homeland, and whether other people living there will have rights—voting rights. If these issues can be sorted out, one can begin to negotiate the implementation of the homeland. I know the CP's position. These people say they share the CP's position. Can Dr. Mulder then tell us whether it is the Freedom Front's policy that colored and black people will not have the vote in their future homeland? It is very important to resolve this issue so we can know what their policy is.

[Robinson] Could I just add, meanwhile, before we have a break. Mr. Beyers, last week I asked General Constand Viljoen the same question during an interview. He responded to the first question by saying the Freedom Front will go along with what Mr. Hartzenberg announced as a starting point in negotiations. So it seems as though we are going to debate the entire evening about CP....

[Mulder, interrupting] But about the right to vote...

[Robinson, interrupting] I would like to [pauses]. I have noted here in my diary. I would like to give content to policy trends within regions, albeit a volkstaat or a new South Africa. As I have been made to understand, Dr. Mulder's National Front will participate in the election so that it can be determined where the volkstaat is going to be, so you have the chance to talk about borders before we go any further.

[Mulder] I want to just respond briefly to Mr. Beyers's question. If the National Party had cooperated in the negotiation process, we could have resolved the details of a volkstaat a long time ago. We wanted to have this done before 27 April—and this fact is already well known. However, there were a few practical problems. The first one was that the ANC had always questioned whether the National Front had substantial support for the idea; and the second point—one Mr. Beyers harps on—where was the geographic region? Regarding the support, we had a problem with that. We said we wanted the matter settled before 27 April, so that that date would not only be the day of liberation for others only, but for our people as well.

[Robinson] Good. Now you are going to participate, and you are going to prove that?

[Mulder] We are going to take part, and we are using the opportunity to prove that, because the practical problem had been: Even though the ANC had agreed that such a

referendum could take place before 27 April, it had been the National Party which had been the obstacle. And I say it was malicious; it had not been in South Africa's interest; not in the interest of the Afrikaner and that of the whites; only in the interest of the National Party. The NP deliberately blocked it.

[Robinson] That political point has been made several times already, including by yourself.

[Mulder] You are right, but the problem is so large that the people out there should know about it. The fact is, if we talk about the geographic region, then we negotiated by saying that we do not only want to use the opportunity to prove maximum support for the idea of a volkstaat and self-determination. We also want to utilize the opportunity to determine the region where our people physically find themselves—the people striving for this ideal. And therefore provision has to be made so that votes come in for the Freedom Front for the sake of this ideal, so that votes can be counted from every polling booth, so that after the election our people will know where they stand. Now to get to the specific point....

[Robinson] Thank you Dr. Mulder, allow me to ask. Granted that homeland—no matter where it is, how it is constituted, or whatever—it is there, whether it is part of southern Africa, South Africa, federation or whatever, but that state is there. What will go on inside that state. What policies are you going to pursue?

[Mulder] The perception has been created that such a state will be for semi-retarded people and therefore it is going to be in a backward place and so on. Not at all. It is going to be a modern state like any other state in the world, one that will implement modern guidelines, normal world tendencies. So if you talk about....

[Robinson interrupting] May I quickly ask you? I have with me here a booklet with all the constitutional policies of the various parties. And there is a whole series of different issues. I have also gone through your policies, and I must say with due respect, Dr. Mulder, within your policy principles, except the principle of self-determination and a homeland, you say very little—if anything—about what you want to do inside that state. What is, for example, your tax policy? What is your housing policy? What is your health policy? What is your education policy? What is your policy regarding voting rights?

[Mulder] We would have liked all those details to have been finalized. It was not possible. Now we have brought about a constitutional structure—the Volkstaat [homeland] Council. The Volkstaat Council will comprise—after the election—20 members, with the exclusive purpose of analyzing all the relevant detail about a volkstaat, to negotiate and bring the matter to finality. Among others, legislative and executive structures, the relationship of the volkstaat at provincial and national levels, the boundaries, all those things.

[Robinson] May I ask you, Dr. Mulder, do you accept democratic principles to be entrenched, the fact that there has to be voting rights—freedom to the right to vote? And what about those who do not support the volkstaat?

[Beyers] For blacks as well?

[Mulder] Give me a chance to just complete my answer. Mr. Beyers is so....

[Beyers, interrupting] I just want to know, it is important....

[Mulder] Mr. Beyers, you have one little point which you consider a good point. If you just give me the chance to respond then you will have a peaceful sleep tonight.

[Robinson] Please carry on.

[Mulder] It concerns this matter about the right to vote. Of course, each person must have the right to vote, but we differ in principle from the National Party. We say it is not democracy to draw arbitrary boundaries like is currently being done in South Africa—to dump all communities together under one voters' list and then to say vote now, this is democracy. That is in no way democracy. We differ on that.

[Robinson] Within your state, will there be any blacks?

[Mulder] There will be blacks, there will be all types of people.

[Robinson] Are they going to vote?

[Mulder] Let me answer. It is not about blacks or non-blacks. It will depend on who is a citizen of that state, and who is not a citizen.

[Robinson] But will blacks be able to become citizens?

[Mulder] That will depend on the rules that will apply in that state. I just don't want to create a state, I want to create a state for Afrikaners. And as soon as you bring me a snow white Zulu, then I will give you a black Afrikaner. It is not about being white....

[Robinson, laughing] But aren't you being racist? You are using the terminology....

[Mulder] No, no, no. You are asking me about black people—that is a racist statement. All that I'm saying is that we are in a dilemma because the Afrikaner is incidentally—regarding race—white. That is not the only characteristic, there are others as well. All I'm saying is....

[Robinson, interrupting] Let's put it differently and say non-Afrikaners, or those who do not identify with the Afrikaner. Will they be able to become citizens, and will they be able to vote?

[Mulder] No, it will depend on certain things. They will be treated on the same basis as any other noncitizen is

being treated in South Africa or in any other state in the world. In other words, normal rights, human rights, all those things will apply....

[Robinson] In other words the right of access to any place, right to property?

[Mulder] Of course, but a person who is not a citizen of a state cannot lay claims on the right to vote in that state.

[Robinson] So that is the only disqualification?

[Mulder] Of course, it is determined on the basis of citizenship, not otherwise. In other words, the illusion is created that it is purely about race. It is not about that. It is about citizenship.

[Beyers] Could I just respond? You gave Mr. Mulder about 20 minutes to talk uninterrupted.

[Robinson] Go ahead.

[Beyers] You see, that is the problem—namely that Dr. Mulder has formed a party. He is asking people to vote for them. But after his explanation here tonight, or attempt at doing so, nobody knows what they will be voting for if they vote for the Freedom Front. He cannot say, the simple question on [changes thought]. Nobody knows this evening after Dr. Mulder's talk whether there will be a right to vote for all in their volkstaat—yes or no. Nobody knows where the volkstaat is going to be for which they are supposed to vote.

[Robinson] That has already been mentioned.

[Beyers] The point is this: If you vote for the Freedom Front in this election, then you are voting for a secret. You don't know what you are voting for, and this is the problem we had, that the right-wing people—and I was part of it—up to this evening, could not agree on a plan for a volkstaat. They could not agree; and therefore it is a big problem to convince other people who are against a volkstaat, to convince them to agree to a volkstaat. I am saying tonight if people are living in the illusion that somewhere in the world you will get a situation that is tolerated where people, on the basis of their race or on the basis of their language or whatever, will be excluded from the right to vote in the country, region, town, city where they live—then such people are living in a total illusion. There is no such thing. But tonight Dr. Mulder has unequivocally said that regarding these important things for a volkstaat—they are only still going to negotiate them. Whether blacks are going to have the right to vote in that volkstaat—they are still going to negotiate about that in the Volkstaat Council. He does not even mention what their standpoint is going to be in those negotiations. The point is, if you vote for the Freedom Front in this election you don't know what you are voting for. You will be voting for a secret.

[Robinson] Hang on, Mr. Beyers, you are giving a good summary, and I'm sure Mr. Mulder also appreciates the fact that his policy is being stated twice, even though under criticism. Now we get to your views—those of the

National Party. I would imagine—and I've heard it before—right or wrong—that Afrikaners are saying that the National Party is not telling them what is going to happen to them. What guarantees are there for the Afrikaner—if you say they must not vote for the Freedom Front—inside the state which the National Party is going to offer them?

[Beyers] The National Party and the state president realized in time—before I even realized it—that the policy of apartheid could not continue; that it did not bring protection for Afrikaners and my people. It does not bring protection for my children. An alternate plan had to be made. And this plan was that South Africa had to be democratized; that racism had to be part of the past.

The state president had the leadership and the courage to carry through an unpopular decision in this regard, thereby leading his party and the Afrikaner on a new road to full democracy. Now we are saying that the best protection that there can be for Afrikaners—and for all the people in South Africa—is that all people with the same values, Christian values, values such as a free economy, private initiative; all those people who share the same values—and there are thousands of them. Almost all the Afrikaners have those values, all the whites have those values, the great majority of coloreds, of Indians. A great number of blacks in South Africa have those same values which the National Party and Afrikaners have. And the state president has launched the initiative. He opened up his party to them. He put those people together in a power bloc.

[Robinson] What is the guarantee?

[Beyers] The guarantee is that—and this is important to the Afrikaner—those values that he shares with those people should triumph in a future dispensation. And if you gather those people in one powerful force, as the National Party is succeeding in doing, then that is the best protection which you can offer them. And in that case you are negotiating a constitutional dispensation in which those guarantees are protected through checks and balances, through a bill of fundamental rights through constitutional measures such as a constitutional court and so on. And I say...

[Mulder] And cultural values?

[Beyers] The same applies to cultural values. It is the National Party which has entrenched this in the Bill of Human Rights; and the National Party is the agent of every minority group and the next government of national unity—in which we will be presented strongly—to see to it that the conditions of that Bill of Human Rights do support every minority group, of which the National Party is part. We say that is the only way. There is no other.

[Robinson] And if the ANC gets more than 66 percent in the election?

[Beyers] We will stop the ANC from getting more than 66 percent; but disregarding that, the National Party negotiated so that the 34 constitutional principles are never changed; that they should not be changed through any majority. And we in the National Party in no way believe that the ANC will get a two thirds majority, but people must not be divided. They have to stand together, and the only party to stop the ANC from getting a two thirds majority is in fact the National Party. That is why in the election people must not go and vote for small parties such as the Freedom Front, the Democratic Party, and the other insignificant parties. The only effective vote to stop the ANC, to curb the ANC, is a vote for the National Party. President de Klerk has the courage, the leadership, the vision. He is a strong man, he knows what he is doing, and he will protect our people's interests in the new South Africa with the aid of a strong National Party.

[Mulder] That is commendable. Freek, I want to react to that if you don't mind. I am somewhat surprised. The National Party appears to be....[pauses] Mr. Beyers is saying the only way to stop the ANC is to vote for this big powerful National Party. I'm puzzled. Two years ago, Mr. Beyers stated in his manifesto when he won the Potchefstroom by-election that the National Party—and it was not the old National Party but the new one with Mr. de Klerk at the head and the ANC unbanned. What did Mr. Beyers say in his manifesto? Tonight he is saying there is only one way—we must vote for the NP. What did he say in his manifesto? He said there is only one way to stop the ANC from stealing our land—get rid of the National Party government which is helping the ANC to establish a black majority government in South Africa. He said get rid of the National Party government, it's the biggest danger. Now he says this evening that the National Party is the party to stop the communists. Now I'm puzzled. The National Party, when communism was unbanned, Mr. de Klerk said—and I think I must read it to you: The year 1989 will be known in history as the year in which communism died. The wave of violence came to an end when communism was unbanned. And now? Now he calls a press conference to warn South Africa about the enormous number of communists on the ANC's candidates' list. I'm puzzled. Has communism come to life again? Or was the National Party talking nonsense?

[Robinson] There are two questions which you asked. The first one is a little below the belt—hitting at your own conscience, Mr. Beyers. You will have to bear the pain, and the second is about communism.

[Beyers] Alright, I'll bear the pain. I have changed my political views. I think Mr. Mulder has also changed his political views.

[Mulder] Not at all, not at all. Same policy, same policy.

[Beyers] Let me finish talking. When I left the Conservative Party, he and others said that when I started negotiating with the ANC I was a traitor, and three

months thereafter he and Dr. Hartzenberg and others were negotiating with the ANC, and they were not traitors then. I don't think that's the point. I have altered my standpoint in politics for a better view. And that is true. I really believe that what the National Party is doing now is in the best interest of my people; because apartheid and a volkstaat and separate development we have tried, and they brought no protection to my people; and President de Klerk had the leadership to look people in the eye and say let's embark on another path, and he embarked on that path, and to me that seems to be the best path to tread. I therefore have no doubts that people will be wasting votes on other parties.

[Robinson] The question of communism?

[Beyers] Regarding the communists, up to now the CP and Dr. Mulder have been saying to ban the communists, put them back in jail. But they negotiate with Mr. Mandela and they negotiate with Mr. Joe Slovo. Did they, while negotiating with Mr. Mandela and Joe Slovo say, look, it is our policy—you must go back to jail and your organization must be banned. The National Party maintained that to fight communism effectively you cannot lock it up in jails. You must level the playing fields, you must democratize the country, and then you tackle it on the political playing field. And that is what the National Party is doing. And the National Party has been right as far as that is concerned. Now it is effective, it can fight communism because it differs marginally with communism regarding economic policy and so on.

[Robinson] Both of you, our time is nearly up. Now I give you each a minute's chance to tackle each other.

[Mulder] You mean a minute to conclude?

[Robinson] Yes.

[Mulder] Thank you. I say that every voter out there who again trusts the National Party is doing it at his own risk. The voters out there should by now have learned that the National Party cannot be trusted—we have seen the referendum promises, we have seen election promises—there was nothing for our people in it.

Secondly, the National Party has all along been in alliance with the ANC during the entire negotiation process. I asked the president to name one example where the National Party came out in favor of Inkatha during the negotiations and he could not name one because there is none. That is why it is easy to play down smaller parties. The result will show who the small parties are. If you want to vote against the ANC—and you must vote against the ANC as it is dangerous—if you want to vote against it, you don't have to vote for the National Party for that purpose. The National Party cannot be trusted any more; that is why you can trust the Freedom Front. It is the only party which has fought for self-determination, which will look after minorities. You can trust General Viljoen, and if you do that, there will be a secure future for you.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, Mr. Beyers?

[Beyers] Freek, one thing is very clear this evening, and that is if you vote for the Freedom Front you don't know what you are voting for. You are voting for a secret. I say vote for the National Party because the National Party is ready to be the advocate of all peace-loving, moderate South Africans in the next government of national unity. The National Party is ready to implement its expertise in administration for the benefit of all the country's citizens. The National Party is prepared to allow the validity of our policy of private initiative to triumph over communism and over policies such as nationalization. The National Party is braced for the pressure which will come from the free world, and also from the private sector, demanding a free market economy. The National Party is in gear to accompany the new government of national unity to accept a security strategy through which South Africa will be protected. The National Party is ready and able to protect the rights of minority groups, to implement the Bill of Rights for the protection of our people. The National Party is the only party strong enough to curb the ANC.

[Robinson] Thank you very much. All the best.

African Christian Democratic Party Issues Manifesto

MB0704114294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101
GMT 7 Apr 94

[Report by P. Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg April 7 SAPA—The African Christian Democratic Party [ACDP] on Thursday [7 April] launched an election manifesto which, it said, provided a basis for the social and economic transformation of South Africa.

The programme is based on a moral, judicial and ethical system, open market economics and direct democracy. The ACDP said a mere change in central government would not answer South Africa's social needs. "If a new government attempts a mere lineal approach of more houses, more jobs, more teachers, more schools and more hospitals, it will bankrupt the country long before the goal is ever reached. A transformational strategy through the introduction of a new dimension of freedom is the only hope," the ACDP manifesto says.

The manifesto was introduced by party leader Kenneth Meshoe, Chairman Johan van der Westhuizen, spokesman Dan Maluleke and Policy Co-ordinator Nick Addison.

Dr van der Westhuizen said communities formed the building blocks of the ACDP's programme. "The ACDP stands for the centrality of the family as the home for human development and the cornerstone for building healthy communities and a stable society," the manifesto says.

"Community-based development organisations and/or community development trusts should assist local government in the implementation of the various development and social delivery functions on a contractual basis. Community involvement in the allocation and uses of scarce resources will improve transparency and a more equitable application of these resources."

Dr van der Westhuizen said the party was committed to federalism with a two-tier government, the first tier being a small central government and the second being district governments. The system's purpose would be to curb the growth of bureaucracy and to prevent majoritarian tyranny.

The ACDP would create wealth by stimulating entrepreneurship and small business. It opposed redistribution of wealth and confiscation of land although it supported land restitution by legal means. "The ACDP opposes policies which will simply dump families on unsustainable plots of land, which will trap them into subsistence and poverty. Land allocation will have to meet the criterion of viability and will have to be supplemented by effective support systems to avoid further depletion and erosion of a scarce resource," the manifesto says.

Under an ACDP government, social services would be provided by district governments while the state would provide services within its means. Statutory bodies would be set up to maintain national standards which would become equitable over a 10-year period.

Dr van der Westhuizen said the ACDP had 147 offices countrywide and the support of about 8,000 "community" leaders. It was formed in December last year to contest the elections nationally.

South African Press Review for 8 Apr

MB0804130094

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

New Police Union Members Threaten Strike—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 April in a page-10 editorial comments on the threatened strike by members of the newly formed South African Police Union (SAPU), saying the primary grievance fuelling discontent is "financial". Union members object to discrepancies between their salaries and those paid to soldiers in the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF). SAPU leaders are "under pressure to agree to a strike on April 13 if no remedial action is taken. The argument of militant members is powerful: SAPU memoranda submitted to President de Klerk and the Transitional Executive Council have been shelved, but when the NPKF recruits went on strike their demands for more pay were speedily met." THE STAR believes a strike by SAPU members can only "compound the crisis" in police ranks. The NPKF is a "small and untested military unit" and "a heavy burden of protecting the electoral process

already falls on the overstretched SADF [South African Defense Force]. If that burden is increased by a strike in police ranks, the election itself may be imperiled, particularly if there is renewed violence outside kwaZulu/Natal."

Article Warns of 'Undemocratic' Guarantees for Zulu Kingdom—Hugh Roberton writes in an article on the same page that what Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Zwelithini are demanding "in essence are guarantees of the survival, and future status, of the Zulu king and his kingdom. The only way which De Klerk and Mandela can do this is by way of constitutional guarantees which do not now exist." For the sake of what would be a "precarious peace at best, are De Klerk and Mandela prepared to promise to guarantee the king's right, for instance, to have a say in the appointment of some of the regional kwaZulu/Natal cabinet?" Roberton believes that "while a degree of constitutional flexibility is needed in South Africa to satisfy the 'special circumstances' that might exist in a region, such flexibility surely should not extend to granting individuals, or groups, powers which they do not now have and which they have not had for almost a century. Such a profoundly undemocratic dispensing of power in the case of kwaZulu would amount to entrenching a 19th century tribal fiefdom into the constitution of a country standing at the doorway of the 21st century."

SOWETAN

Proposals Can Be Made To Satisfy Zulu Leaders—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 April finds it

"difficult" to be optimistic about the 8 April meeting between President de Klerk, ANC leader Nelson Mandela, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. However, SOWETAN is sure there are "various proposals that can be made to satisfy both Zulu leaders. In any case, isolating Buthelezi will not solve the problem: he is a key factor in the politics of kwaZulu-Natal. It is now evident that the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] is prepared to enter the race, which makes a solution in Natal even more vital. The state of emergency cannot be lifted immediately even if it were an almost panic-driven move to quell the violence."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Emergency Not Enforced in Natal—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 8-14 April in its page-14 editorial says the emergency regulations imposed in Natal were "horribly like the emergency regulations of the 1980s, and would fall foul of the Bill of Rights the government and the ANC purport to support." The security force members have "blanket immunity" and the detainees receive "so little protection." However, having "given themselves these powers, the authorities then fail to use them in any significant way." Among other things the soldiers form a "scanty presence in the urban areas," and the police "find themselves unable to disarm marchers in Empangeni who are blatantly breaking the ban on dangerous weapons." "It would have been better to use existing, normal law and order powers—of which the authorities have plenty—to deal with the problem, rather than a showy emergency that is not enforced."

Angola**UN Mandate, Elections Under Discussion in Lusaka**

MB0604204894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye's advisers and assistants today worked with the troika of observers in Lusaka. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] says, however, that it will present no one for the National Electoral Council, CNE, adding that that is one issue still to be discussed. Pedro Manuel, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

Some technical issues pertaining to the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's mandate and the second round of presidential elections were discussed during the meeting. The negotiating teams remained in the warmth of their hotels.

UN Special Representative Blondin Beye has left for Geneva to discuss the process of negotiation with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Beye is only expected back on 8 or 9 April. Until then, there will be no work for the negotiating teams. In fact, some people say that the proceedings will only resume on 11 April.

There was talk yesterday that UNITA was proposing changes to the CNE's organizational and functional framework. Things were made clearer today: UNITA believes that competing parties should enjoy parity representation on the CNE. What is more, Jonas Savimbi's organization also says that public figures in the CNE must not be picked by the president of the Republic alone. UNITA has described these as necessary changes to some points contained in the Electoral Law.

Nothing is known about the government's reaction to that UNITA proposal. If we think back, however, we will realize that the government has always said that legal issues can only be dealt with in Parliament.

UNITA Radio: Lusaka Peace Talks Not Deadlocked

MB0704135294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] The Lusaka peace talks are not deadlocked. That is the unanimous view of the two negotiating teams, who said that the question of national reconciliation will be dealt with at a latter date.

Meanwhile, Dr. Jorge Valentim, spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating team, told journalists in Lusaka today that understanding has been reached with the regime regarding ministerial and provincial government posts. Valentim said UNITA has already agreed in principle with the portfolios offered to UNITA, namely

the ministries of health, hotels, public works, and commerce as well as deputy minister posts. For a sound national reconciliation policy Dr. Valentim said UNITA has proposed to the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] that UNITA should govern Huambo and Benguela Provinces. He added that UNITA officials should serve as deputy ministers of interior and finance.

Jorge Valentim said he was unaware of the proposals presented by the Luanda government emissaries who were in Lusaka recently. He said if there were any proposals, these were presented to the mediator.

Meanwhile, the government negotiating team left for Luanda yesterday; the reason is not known.

Envoy on Postponement of Security Council Meeting

MB0704064494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] The UN Security Council meeting on Angola will no longer be held tomorrow. The UN Security Council requires more information concerning the Lusaka peace talks, and this information will only reach New York after UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, have met in Geneva. Radio Angola reporter Andeiro Joao has just interviewed Angolan Ambassador to the UN Afonso van Dunem Mbinda.

[Begin recording] [Joao] Good evening, Ambassador Mbinda. So we should see the UN Security Council hold its meeting on Angola in New York tomorrow?

[Mbinda] I can tell you that no date has been set yet for a meeting of the UN Security Council. Informal consultations will probably only begin tomorrow and it is quite likely that a formal meeting of the UN Security Council will only occur next week. That means that this meeting of the UN Security Council has suffered a considerable delay.

[Joao] What reasons could be at the root of this latest postponement of the UN Security Council's meeting on Angola?

[Mbinda] I do not know the reasons, but I think that the UN Security Council would like to receive a report on the meeting which the UN secretary general and UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye are scheduled to hold in Geneva today or tomorrow. Moreover, the UN Security Council is waiting to receive more information so that it can have as much information as possible on the talks being held in the Zambian capital. Those are the only reasons for the UN Security Council meeting being delayed so many times.

[Joao] Ambassador Mbinda: If this UN Security Council meeting does go ahead, what decisions would the Angolan Government like to see made?

[Mbinda] Well, our government hopes that the UN Security Council will make a realistic analysis of the situation on the ground and of the Lusaka peace talks, and that it will take whatever measures are necessary.

[Joao] Mr. Ambassador: When you talk about necessary measures, are you referring to a possible new package of sanctions against UNITA?

[Mbinda] I do not believe that the UN Security Council will take such measures. I do not believe that it will introduce a second package of sanctions at this juncture. That is because conditions are not in place for that to be done. The fact that the Lusaka peace talks are continuing, that they have not collapsed despite all the problems, all that makes us believe that present conditions do not justify drastic measures against UNITA by the UN Security Council. In view of that, I think that when it holds its upcoming formal meeting the UN Security Council will be asking UNITA to adopt a more realistic approach. The fact is that UNITA has been given an opportunity. Our government offered a number of ministerial portfolios and afforded UNITA the possibility of wider participation in government. So, the UN Security Council is waiting for UNITA to come up with an answer as rapidly as possible. [end recording]

Parties Form Front, Call For Transitional Government

MB0704082694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] A total of 14 political parties, four of which are represented in parliament, have formed a front against the government. The parties met from 24 to 31 March 1994 to discuss peace and national reconciliation. Today they issued the following declaration:

[Begin Pinto Joao, leader of the Angolan National Democratic Convention, CDNA, recording] The political parties have decided to conduct joint action within the framework of a process aimed at fulfilling the following goals:

A. Signing of a cease-fire accord between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and the immediate conclusion of the Angola peace talks.

B. A substantial number of UN blue helmets should be sent to cover the country as a whole.

C. Complete disarming of the warring forces, including the police, private militia, and civilians.

D. A stop to the supply of weapons to the warring factions.

E. Organization of an extended meeting attended by all of Angola's active forces, including churches.

F. The establishment of a transitional government of national unity.

G. Active participation by all political forces in the transitional organs.

H. Formation of a new army and police that should be free from partisan manipulation.

I. Establishment of a national military nonaggression and mutual security pact, and the declaration of Angola as a demilitarized territory.

Until those principles are complied with, the democratic civilian opposition political parties represented at the meeting have decided to hold meetings amongst themselves and with other political forces likely to subscribe to the present declaration. The democratic civilian opposition political parties have adopted a basic agenda for peace and consolidation of democracy in line with a planned broad movement for peace and national reconciliation. [end recording]

The opposition says the present government is illegal, and so are the Angolan Armed Forces and the police. They have also accused the government of monopolizing the news media. In view of that, the opposition parties have called for the reinstatement of a legal order, giving political parties the right of access to the news media as of this month.

The new political grouping is known as the Democratic Civilian Opposition Political Parties and its members include the CNDA, the Angolan National Liberation Front, the Front for Democracy, the (Umbia-PCN) [expansion unknown], the National Convention Party, the Angolan Liberal Party, Liberal Democratic Party, the Democratic Party for the Progress-Angolan National Alliance, the Social Renovated Party, the Angolan Solidarity and Consciousness Party, the Angolan Social Democratic Party, the National Union for Democracy, and the Angolan National Ecological Party.

Government Reacts to Statement

MB0804073994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], the acknowledged winner of the first Angolan elections and, therefore, responsible for the formation of this country's first democratic government, today reacted to the statement of the 14 parties making up the so-called Democratic Civilian Opposition. MPLA Information Secretary Joao Lourenco has granted an interview to the People's Television of Angola in which he commented on that statement.

[Begin recording] [Lourenco] The statement issued yesterday by the self-styled Democratic Civilian Opposition is absurd, to say the least. That is because we do not understand how a country that has existed for some 20 years can remain forever in a state of transition. What the so-called Democratic Civilian Opposition parties want is for the present institutions, which emerged from the 1992 elections, to be scrapped. That is absurd. It cannot be accepted. That would be tantamount to

betraying the large majority of Angolan people who cast their votes in September 1992. The people turned out at the polls to vote for the party they regarded as being the best and the one best equipped to defend their aspirations. It is necessary that the electorate's choice of the MPLA be respected in full.

[Unidentified correspondent] Would the MPLA be in the position to make concessions? For instance, those parties have asked for the demilitarization of all forces. They also asked for a greater number of blue helmet forces to be sent over. Would the MPLA be willing to make concessions regarding those points?

[Lourenco] It seems to me that the so-called Democratic Civilian Opposition is beginning to behave irresponsibly, to put it mildly. It does not even have an idea about what its responsibilities should be. It is true that the country is going through a crisis. There is a fierce conflict between the government and a political party that is illegally armed. That party has begun a war throughout Angolan territory and that war has had serious consequences, meaning that the opposition parties should act in accordance with the laws in force in this country and demand that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which is contravening the law, be the only party to be disarmed, so that UNITA can start operating in accordance with the Constitutional Law and other laws in force in this country. So, if any side is to be disarmed, that side should be the one with an illegal army. To my knowledge, the sole illegal army in this country belongs to UNITA. In view of that, only the UNITA army should be demilitarized and disarmed.

We believe that it would be at the very least suicidal to disarm the Angolan Armed Forces and the Angolan Police. We believe such measures would place in jeopardy the very existence of the Angolan State. [end recording]

UNITA Says 165 FAPLA Soldiers Killed in Cuanza Sul

MB0604150294 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro* in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Everyone is aware of the fact that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, forces have launched a major offensive against areas under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Cuanza Sul Province. The UNITA forces fought until [words indistinct] the Luanda regime [words indistinct] our correspondent followed the fighting closely and sent us this report:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] While the residents of Conde were coming under fire from long range artillery set up in (Antena) and Quilenda District [words indistinct] many enemy groups, MPLA-PT Lieutenant General Antas was ordering his notorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola

[FAPLA] soldiers deployed at Ebo to move in the direction of the principal target of Quibala District. Those forces were very well equipped.

Our glorious patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] (?pounced) on those enemy forces and pushed them back to Ebo village. Benefiting from support from the air and other land forces, the enemy did not stay calm. Instead, it again turned on the people and attacked positions held by the FALA troops, which counterattacked and, after intense clashes lasting some three hours, took Ebo village in spectacular fashion. This happened at about 1500 on 5 April.

The enemy suffered the following losses: our forces captured two BMP-1 armored vehicles, two 76mm cannons, one 14.5mm cannon, one RPG-7 rocket launcher, four 60mm mortars, two 82mm mortars, (?55 AK-47 rifles), and many tonnes of assorted war materiel, including (?hand grenades), mines, ammunition, and so on. Our forces also captured many tonnes of food given by the World Food Program, WFP, which were also found [words indistinct].

The FAPLA forces also suffered 165 soldiers killed.

Those enemy forces who managed to flee did so in disarray and in the general direction of Gabela District.

The people must be protected from the enemy's maneuvers. Those who attack us must pay. [end recording]

In Bie Province on 3 April, the air force of Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos attacked civilians and religious figures celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Two MiG-23 aircraft attacked the evangelical missions at Chilonda and (Canguengo), killing many civilians, children included. Jardim Chiquito Prata, our correspondent in Bie Province, reports:

[Begin Prata recording] Finally, they dropped four powerful bombs on the evangelical center at Vila Estrela, causing irreparable human and material losses. In this genocidal operation by the MPLA-PT, nine persons—including three children—were killed. As yet unconfirmed reports from that area also say that another five people are missing. It is thought that they may have also been the victims of those MPLA-PT air force attacks. [end recording]

Officer Reports 69 UNITA Soldiers Killed in South

MB0604203694 *Luanda TPA Television Network* in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Colonel Alberto Antonio, spokesman for the Southern Front Military Command, says that the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, continue to drive back attacks by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces and will continue to respond firmly to provocative operations by that movement. He described the situation on the Southern Front

as tense. Between 5 and 31 March, the UNITA troops carried out 15 attacks on government positions, which were also shelled on 10 occasions. Col. Alberto Antonio also said that the rebels carried out numerous ambushes on civilian and military vehicles, abducted people, stole cattle, mined areas, and moved men and military equipment.

[Begin Antonio recording] In response to those provocative and criminal operations by the enemy forces, the FAA troops have inflicted severe losses on them, including: 69 soldiers killed and 55 AKM weapons, 31 clips, nine 60mm mortars, 10 RPG-7 rocket launchers, six (?mortars), 10 shells of various calibers, and assorted ammunition captured. Our forces are also holding one UNITA soldier who surrendered and two who were captured.

We regret having to report that six FAA soldiers were killed and another 16 wounded. We also regret the fact that 13 civilians were killed and another 11 wounded. [end recording]

UNITA Official Warns Namibia Against Aiding MPLA

MB0704211394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Jamba Governor Brigadier Isaias Chitombe gave a long interview to the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] today, speaking of various issues concerning the country's political and military situation. The most important topic in his interview were revelations of attempts by the regime against the rearguard of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], particularly here in Jamba, using the Namibian territory as its launching pad.

According to Brig. Chitombe, Namibia and Eduardo dos Santos' regime are evidently determined to destroy UNITA, particularly in Jamba. The governor draws a clear picture of the situation on the field.

[Begin Chitombe recording] At 2245 on 24 March, agents from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] were detected near the Vorgan antenna installations. Surprised by our security forces, they fled in disarray. Our forces were however able to capture one of the group. We also captured engineering material that the group carried, as well as explosives, detonators, wirecutters and so on.

We know that with regard to Jamba, the enemy has a two-phase program. The first phase would be to mine parts of Cacuchi-Jamba road because it thinks that that we obtain supplies through this road. Officially, we do not obtain any supplies from Namibia because of the economic blockade. The enemy also wanted to mine parts of (Buabuata)-Jamba road. If they were able to infiltrate and deploy their forces in Jamba, they would perhaps mine a number of roads and even destroy

Vorgan antennas, so as to silence the only genuine opposition voice in Angola. This would be the first phase.

According to our intelligence sources, the second phase would be a large-scale phase supported by mercenaries coming from Cabo Ledo. These mercenaries are presently in Namibia, in the last phase of preparations. The South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] gave the MPLA a piece of land, from the bridge over Cubango River in (Bagani) to 2 km before (Chetu). The MPLA has deployed its temporary bases on this piece of land, from which it would carry out actions in Jamba. On this same piece of land that SWAPO gave to the MPLA-PT, there is a base called Omega, with a hospital to give first aid to wounded troops during the period of action.

What is more, at a given period of operations, these troops would be supported by an air cover, MI-8 and MI-35 helicopters, equipped with cannons. These helicopters would also be deployed on the same base, Omega.

We have also been informed that the MPLA deployed 2,000 riot policemen in Namibia. One thousand of them have already left for South Africa to support the African National Congress in the elections due on 27 April this year. Of the one thousand policemen who remained in Namibia, 400 are in Rundu. These riot policemen are led by the following chieftains: Colonel Joaquim Mbundu, Colonel Alberto Simao, and Lieutenant Colonel Angelo, who is also in charge of border control and physical elimination of UNITA cadres and leaders here in our region. Other chieftains are Captain Alberto Sitani, Capt. Jacinto Manuel, and Chituwawa Mapa.

We are also aware that some of these chieftains have already left for (Bucussu) on a reconnaissance mission to watch our movements. We also know that SWAPO has included MPLA agents in its border-guard troops, police, secret services, and communications services, and so on. Thus, when SWAPO carry out border patrols, it is just doing it to allow the MPLA forces to reconnoitre our positions along the border.

As in the past, we would like to once again today alert the national and international communities that in the event of any attack on Jamba from Namibia, we shall retaliate and pursue the attackers to where they are based. If this happens, the provokers and those assisting the provokers will be exclusively and solely to blame.

We have decided to reveal this information to the national and international communities to enable them to know exactly who is not interested in peace. When we are negotiating in Lusaka, when it is possible to sign a general cease-fire accord, and the MPLA is using mercenaries to attack the free territory controlled by UNITA, we call this an act of provocation. It is not only an act of provocation, the MPLA is sabotaging the efforts being carried out by the entire peace-loving international community so that war ends in Angola and the Angolan people can begin to enjoy peace. [end recording]

Meanwhile, in view of this evidence, a source from the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], gave assurances that all military measures were in place to repulse any attempt by joint FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]-SWAPO forces. The source said the FALA will not accept any responsibility for the consequences resulting from the MPLA adventure. If the Namibian regime wants to maintain good neighborly relations with UNITA, it should then cease to support the diabolic and treacherous actions by the Luanda Communist regime, the source said in conclusion.

Here in Jamba, a senior officer of the FALA military command said today that in view of threats of aggression from the Republic of Namibia, all FALA units have been placed in a maximum state of alert. According to the source, in case of provocation, FALA forces have instructions to react with the greatest violence possible and pursue the attackers to their base. The source said UNITA will not accept any responsibility for the consequences that could result from this adventure. It said in case of attack, the Namibian Government will be solely to blame. We want to maintain good neighborly relations with all neighboring countries, but this is only possible when there is mutual respect, the FALA officer said. He said the United Nations must warn Namibia not to internationalize the conflict.

Malawi

President Banda Dissolves Parliament 5 Apr

EA0704210694 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] His Excellency President Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda, in exercising powers conferred on him by the Constitution, has dissolved Parliament. Announcing this, the speaker [word indistinct] in Zomba said the president dissolved parliament on Tuesday the fifth of this month.

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Deny Hindering Demining Operations

MB0504122094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] The Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] have rejected accusations by Africa Watch, a human rights organization, that they are hindering the mine removal program by failing to ensure the functioning of mechanisms created in terms of the General Peace Accord.

Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana has said Africa Watch's accusations are an attempt to avoid pointing fingers at those responsible for the failure to implement the mine removal program.

In a communique issued in Washington last weekend, Africa Watch blamed the Mozambican Government, Renamo, and the United Nations for the failure to remove mines that have already claimed some 10,000 lives.

Joint Army Commanders Begin First Day in Office

MB0704150894 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] The two joint commanders of Mozambique's new national army, composed of former government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] soldiers, have begun their first day in office. However, they have no troops to command yet, as the soldiers are still being selected for retraining.

In an interview after their swearing-in ceremony, former Renamo military chief, Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo, said that from this moment on he ceased to be Renamo. He said that he now represented the armed defense forces of Mozambique.

Lieutenant General Lagos Lidimo, selected by the government as joint commander with Gen. Ngonhamo, said the challenge facing them was to defend the country and its territorial integrity. The two officers will command a 30,000-strong army as provided for in the terms of the 1992 peace accords.

Army Commanders' Nonpartisan Stance Questioned

MB0804085894 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 8 Apr 94 p 1

[Unsigned editorial]

[Text] Generals Lagos Lidimo and Mateus Ngonhamo were this week sworn in as commanders of the FADM [Mozambique Defense Armed Forces]. It is, therefore, time to demand that both of them renounce all commitments of a partisan nature.

That is prompted by the following:

1. The public remarks Ngonhamo made to promote Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] standpoint are still very fresh in one's mind. (Hopefully, these were his last remarks.)
2. Although there are no facts known to the public, many observers of our peace process feel that they are right to fear that Renamo has not confined all its men and surrendered all weapons.
3. In 1992, MEDIAFAX reported the transfer of thousands of FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces] men to the police. At the time, official comments on the issue fell short of answering the questions that were raised. Information given to us by reliable sources, but which require official confirmation or denial, says those men, who were

issued with police uniforms, are now in Magoanine, believed to be under the command of Lagos Lidimo.

The government owes a clear and final explanation on the matter.

Does Lagos Lidimo or does he not anything to do with the Magoanine force?

What is the purpose of that force? Is it to replace the PRM [Mozambique Republic Police]?

If in fact it is a police force, does Compol [National Commission for Police Affairs] have any control over it?

The country's stability depends on the nonexistence of any hidden army, either in Magoanine or in the bush.

Zambia

Low Turnout Reported in Constituency By-Elections

MB0704184894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Voting in the Lukasha constituency by-elections started at (?a) low key this morning, with some polling stations recording as few 38 voters by midday. A ZANA survey revealed that (Chikambi) had the highest number of voters by noon, having a relatively good turnout at 69 votes out of 1,664 registered voters.

Presiding officers in most polling stations visited attributed the low turnout to people's preference to cultivate their gardens in the morning, but that the situation could change by late in the afternoon. There was also the problem of people present outdated voters' cards or [words indistinct] cards of the late 1980's.

Voting in the Mufulira constituency by-elections started on a very poor note, with some polling stations recording as few as 10 voters by mid-morning today. The voting, which started at 0600 has been characterized by apathy, as a snap survey carried out by the Zambia News Agency shows, most polling stations visited recorded below 30 voters by 1100.

At (Antanshe) Primary School in Kamuchanga, only 39 voters had cast their votes by 1050, out of a total of 1,032 registered voters.

In Kahoma East and Kansuswa the presiding officers, who did not want to be named, said the turnout was very poor. In Kamuchanga, the situation was not different from Kahoma and Kansuswa where, by 0900, only about eight people had cast their votes. At Kachironda, the turnout was (?a bit) [words indistinct] the presiding officers said the turnout was good so he could not [words indistinct] actual figures of people who had voted.

Meanwhile, voting in the Chinsali by-elections went on (?fitfully) at a number of polling stations visited by ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation]. By 1630 about 1,000 people had cast their votes at (?all) polling stations. Four of the polling stations visited by ZNBC did not have permanent independent observers to monitor the elections and the United National Independence Party [UNIP] did not send its agents [words indistinct] stations visited by ZNBC. Counting of the votes is expected to start before midnight.

MMD Candidates Win Mufulira, Chilanga

MB0804062694 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] The Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] has retained the Mufulira Constituency 2 after its candidate, Mr. Kaunda Limbalimba, beat four other contestants in yesterday's by election. The MMD has also retained the Chilanga seat.

Zimbabwe

Minister Rules Out Door-to-Door Registration Plan

MB0604155594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1331 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Harare April 6 SAPA—Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa has ruled out door-to-door registering of Zimbabwean voters, saying the suggestion was not feasible, ZIANA national news agency reports. Several members of Parliament, including a senior Zimbabwe Government official, have suggested that the country should consider door-to-door registering so as to ensure that all eligible voters register and participate in Zimbabwe's forthcoming general elections. However, Mr Dabengwa shut the door on the suggestion saying the exercise would be far too costly.

Nigeria**Ambassador Appeals for Lifting of U.S. Travel Ban**

AB0504160094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Nigeria has appealed to the United States to lift the ban preventing Nigerian officials from traveling to that country. Nigeria's ambassador to the U.S., Alhaji Zubeiru Mahmud Kazaure, made the appeal in Los Angeles in a television program on Africa. Ambassador Zubeiru Kazaure said the ban by President Clinton had made the collection of visas very difficult for Nigerians traveling to that country. He said the United States should have allowed Nigerian leaders to intimate her with their programs instead of taking a hasty action. Ambassador Kazaure also expressed concern on the way and manner Nigerians were being maltreated in that country. He said the U.S. should rather commend Nigerians, who provide employment for others and those employed in American organizations, instead of harassing them unduly.

Retired Army Officer Accuses Abacha of 'Betrayal'

AB0604210094 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 6 Apr 94

[Text] Lagos, April 6 (AFP)—A retired senior army officer has accused the regime of General Sani Abacha, who seized power in Nigeria last November, of betraying the people and sacking officers who sought democracy.

Lieutenant General David Mark, a former aide to previous military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida, told the weekly Lagos magazine TELL that he and 16 other officers had been retired "because we supported democracy and we were totally opposed to another extended period of military intervention." "Abacha's regime qualifies for a space in the Guiness Book of Records as the greatest betrayal of the century," Mark said, in the first public comment by any of the soldiers retired after the defence minister took power.

Mark, a former state governor and subsequently a communications minister, described the army-backed government as a "betrayal of the people, betrayal of hope and aspirations for all Nigerians and a coup against democracy."

He and a group of other officers had supported a planned transition to democracy under Babangida, Mark said, denying that the group had requested that the former head of state should annul the presidential election held last June 12.

Babangida plunged Nigeria into political chaos when he annulled the poll, which Moshood Abiola, the candidate of the now defunct Social Democratic Party (SDP) claimed to have won.

Abacha, who was the military strongman in the Babangida regime, was the "main beneficiary" of that annulment, which threatened to bring civil war or disintegration of the Nigerian federation before the military staged a comeback, Mark said.

An interim civilian administration which took over from Babangida when he stepped down last August 26 lasted for less than three months before Abacha took power and scrapped all elected political institutions, with the SDP and the rival National Republican Convention. The new regime claimed nevertheless that its tenure would be brief.

Mark said that when it became obvious that the interim government could not manage the affairs of the nation, a group of military officers, including Abacha, his deputy, General Oladipo Diya, and himself "reluctantly decided to intervene."

The three possible options considered were to give the government military backing to enable it to conduct a new presidential election, or go for a six-month "full military regime" during which the poll would be organised, or install a "diluted military regime" for not more than one year, at the end of which a vote would take place. Though most members of the group favoured the first option, the present regime chose to adopt the last option, but plans to stay in power for five years, Mark charged.

The army authorities have recently placed restrictions on the 17 officers, including seven generals, retired after Abacha seized power. Most of them had participated in the bloodless palace coup that brought Babangida to office in August 1985.

Says Abacha Seeks 5 Years in Power

AB0804094494 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The military government of General Sani Abacha in Nigeria is coming under increasing pressure to declare its intentions and to set a timetable for a return to civilian rule. His proposal to hold a national conference took the heat off for a while, but now a military man, Lieutenant General David Mark, who was a member of former President Babangida's government and one of the officers retired after Gen. Abacha seized power last November, has launched an attack on the military regime, talking of hidden agendas. But there are those asking if Gen. Mark might not have a hidden agenda of his own. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] Lt. Gen. David Mark described the Abacha government as a betrayal of the military officers who took part in installing the government and as a betrayal of hope and aspirations for all Nigerians. The general told the magazine, NEWSWATCH, in an interview published in Lagos that he was

one of the officers who met towards the end of last year to decide what to do about the interim national government headed by the civilian business executive, Chief Ernest Shonekan. He said that most of the officers favored giving full military backing to Chief Shonekan to conduct another presidential election, but, under pressure from Generals Sani Abacha and Oladipo Diya, they agreed to sack the interim government and install a full military government to rule for no longer than one year. He said that the option for a return to full military government was supported by leading politicians.

Lt. Gen. Mark said that the strongest support came from close political associates of Chief Moshood Abiola, the SDP [Social Democratic Party] candidate who was believed to have won the annulled presidential election held last June. Lt. Gen. Mark said, however, that since the restoration of full military rule, the Abacha government had repudiated the original plan that it should last only a maximum of one year. He said that all its actions showed that the new rulers were seeking to be in power for at least five years but they were finding it difficult to tell Nigerians their real intentions.

The interview contains harsh criticisms of Gen. Abacha and his second in command, Gen. Oladipo Diya, and praise for the ousted president, Gen. Babangida. These have led many people to regard the entire piece as another propaganda work by former officers still loyal to Gen. Babangida in the same vein as some of the ex-president's former aides talked Chief Abiola into writing a private letter to him as a friend and then they leaked it to the press to show him up as a person who cared only for his personal interests. [end recording]

Abacha, Benin's Soglo Discuss Subregional Issues

AB0804102994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Nigeria and Benin Republic held talks today in Abuja touching on matters of interest to both countries and the West African subregion. The Beninois team was

led by that country's president, Nicephore Soglo, while the head of state, General Sani Abacha, led the Nigerian team.

In the opening session of the talks, Gen. Abacha described President Soglo as a distinguished African who has worked to strengthen relations between Nigeria and Benin Republic. He said President Soglo, as ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, has displayed a high sense of responsibility in handling issues of unity and security in the West African subregion.

President Soglo said Africans should always strive to settle their differences themselves. The Beninois leader, whose visit has to do with the economy of the subregion, the Liberian affair, and the Nigeria-Cameroon misunderstanding, advised Africans to unite in order to overcome the economic problems currently facing the continent. President Soglo and his team have since returned home.

Sierra Leone

NPRC Says Rebel Disturbances Contained

AB0804095494 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0714 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Statement issued by the NPRC public relations office; place and date not given]

[Text] Here is a press release from the public relations office of the National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC]. The recent rebel disturbances in the provinces have been contained and measures put in place to prevent any further disturbance. The public is now requested to be calm and to report any unusual activity in their areas. People are strongly advised to go about their normal activities and not to flee their homes. The NPRC government is fully aware of its responsibility to ensure the safety and security of citizens in the country.

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